

1869

...TWENTY-THIRD SERIES...

1896-'97

AGENDORPH'S

PATENT SECTIONAL

METAL CEILING AND
SIDE-WALL FINISH.

SOLE MFRS.
THE PENN
METAL CEILING AND ROOFING CO. LTD.
HAMILTON AND 23 RD. STREETS.
PHILADELPHIA PA. U.S.A.

ART METAL PRODUCTS

CHAS. N. HARDER,
PRESIDENT AND TREASURER.

L. LEWIS SAGENDORPH,
VICE-PRESIDENT AND GENERAL MANAGER.

SAMUEL D. HAGNER,
SECRETARY.

GUARANTEEING METAL CEILINGS

Costs us nothing. We say: Return all faulty plates—whether whole or cut, no matter—the more the better. It is the cheapest way to check our skilled pressmen, shearers and inspectors. Our plates are supposed to be perfect, our raw materials soft and of the best quality. What if faults creep in and nobody finds them? We shall lose our unique position.

Our prices are standard. Other makes are sold for less money—enough to acknowledge the best, not enough to make it extravagant.

Takes more money to buy SAGENDORPH'S SECTIONAL CEILING PLATES, and less time and labor to erect and decorate them.

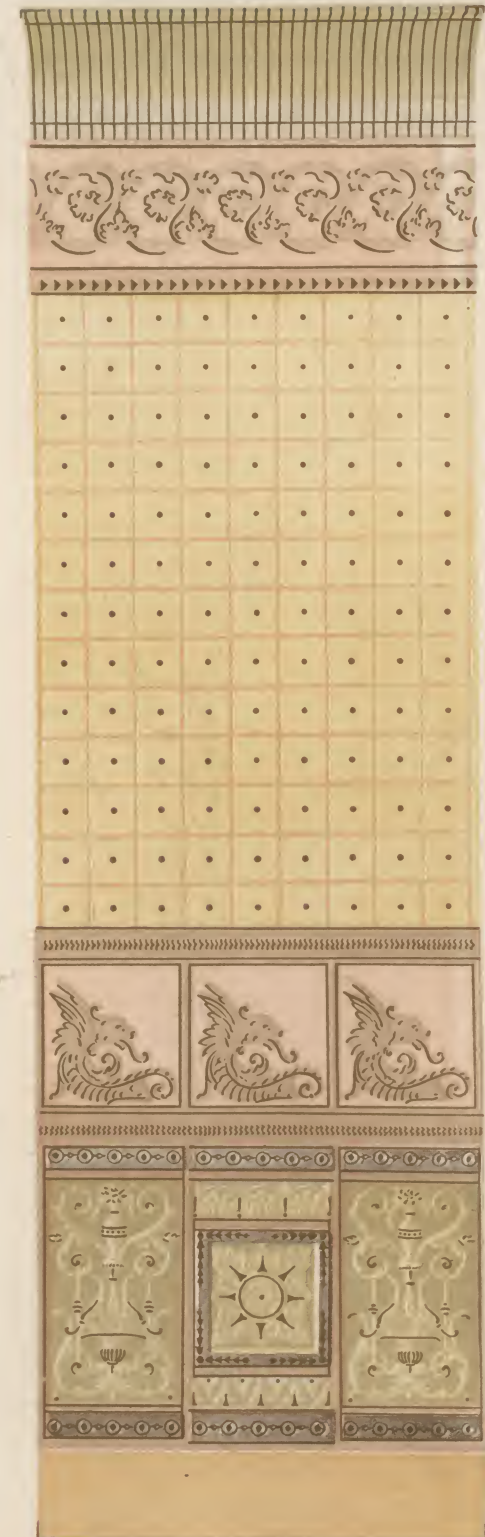
The Penn Metal Ceiling ^{AND} Roofing Co., Limited.

PRESS OF
THE McLAUGHLIN BROS. CO.
114 SOUTH THIRD ST.
PHILADELPHIA

Fig. 271, page 63.



Fig. 106, page 34.



SUGGESTIONS FOR DECORATION OF CEILING AND SIDE WALL



Fig. 126, page 41.

SUGGESTION FOR CEILING DECORATION

II

Fig. 123, page 39.



SUGGESTION FOR DECORATION OF SIDE WALL

Fig. 123, page 40.



SUGGESTION FOR DECORATION OF CEILING

Fig. 21, page 20.



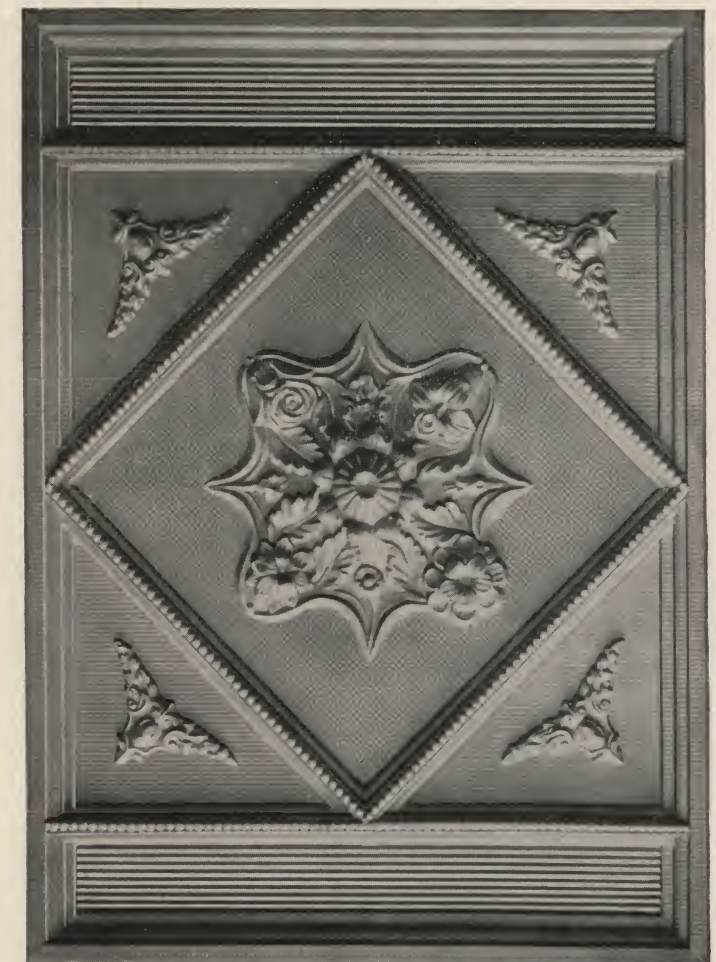
Fig. 20, page 20.



Fig. 279, page 71.



Fig. 189, page 49.



SUGGESTION FOR DECORATION OF CEILING



Fig. 107, page 34.



Fig. 114, page 36.

SUGGESTIONS FOR DECORATION OF SIDE WALL

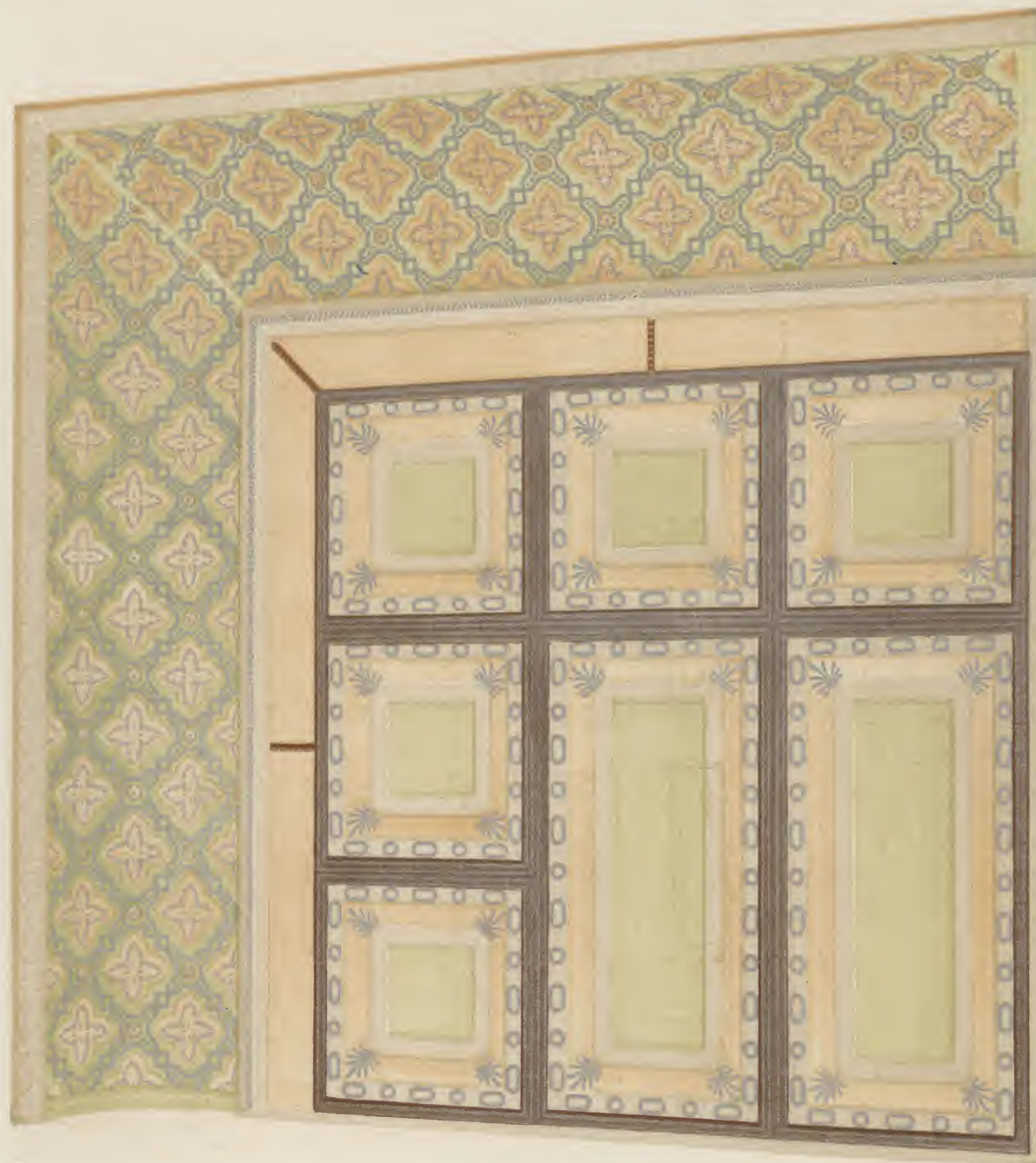


Fig. 273, page 68.



Fig. 50, page 24.

SUGGESTION FOR DECORATION OF CEILING



Fig. 23, page 21.



Fig. 29, page 21.



Fig. 281, page 78.

SUGGESTION FOR DECORATION OF CEILING

The **PENN METAL CEILING AND ROOFING CO.** Limited

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF SAGENDORPH'S PATENT

....STEEL SECTIONAL CEILINGS....

AND

✻SIDE-WALL DECORATIONS✻

With Deep, Medium or Shallow Mouldings, intersected with Drop Blocks and Beams.

PLAIN CONTINUOUS CEILING PATTERNS IN LARGE SHEETS.

UNDER LETTERS PATENT,

Granted April 23, 1889. July 23, 1889. October 30, 1888. June 11, 1889. May 24, 1881. July 9th, 1889. May 31, 1887. October 1, 1889. March 8, 1887.
April 5, 1887. September 3, 1889. December 10, 1889. September 10, 1889. December 24, 1889. July 11, 1889. March 8, 1887. March 11, 1890.
January 3, 1893—489,236. December 20, 1892—488,254. Seven design patents applied for.

Suitable for Churches, Amusement Halls, Hospitals, Asylums, School Buildings, Theatres, Stores and Dwellings of all classes,

SIDE-WALLS, WAINSCOTING AND CEILINGS

FROM THE PLAINEST TO THE MOST ELABORATE.

COMBINING STEEL EMBOSSSED PANELS, DEEP OR SHALLOW, ZINC STAMPED CENTERS, CORNER BLOCKS AND FALSE BEAM DROPS
WITH MOULDINGS, NARROW OR BROAD FACE, ROSETTES, COVES OR CORNICES.

WHEN PROPERLY APPLIED AND TINTED, THEIR EQUAL CANNOT BE FOUND.

AFTER FIRST COST IS MET, ALL EXPENSES CEASE, AND NOTHING BUT THE DESTRUCTION OF THE BUILDING WILL DAMAGE THIS CLASS OF WORK.

Stamped Steel Plates in highest art of design, bold or moderate in relief, and adapted to all classes of Rooms, Sides, Ceilings, or both, irregular in shape, with special combinations from architects' drawings, per figure and page, skillfully adhered to, in Steel, Zinc, Copper, Brass, and Aluminum Metals.

THE PENN METAL CEILING AND ROOFING CO. Limited,

Twenty-third and Hamilton Streets,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

SAGENDORPH'S PATENT ART STEEL PLATES, CEILINGS *and* SIDE-WALL DECORATIONS

Lincrusta Walton, we justly claim, cannot equal our ART STEEL PRODUCTS in application, prices, perfect joints, lasting qualities, artistic designs, and general results, for interior decorations.

AT THE GATE OF DEATH.

[From the Boston Herald.]

Probate Judge Carrington, of Winsted, had a narrow escape the other day. He arose from his desk to get a book, and while he was looking it up, half a ton of ceiling fell upon his desk and chair.

WARNING !!

LOOK OUT FOR FALLING PLASTER.

A FAULTY SCHOOL CEILING.

Children Narrowly Escape Injury from Falling Plaster, which Broke a Desk.

Children narrowly escaped a heavy fall of plaster from the ceiling of a room in the Mifflin School Building, Third Street, above Brown, on Tuesday morning.

Defective work on a space seven feet square caused the accident, but fortunately the pupils of the class, which is boys' sixth grade, were just outside the door waiting for admission. Miss S. M. Fiegel, their teacher, was in the room, but escaped injury, although a desk was smashed.

LUCKY MAJOR GAUL.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

Major Gaul, Mayor Mosby's private secretary, is congratulating himself upon his narrow escape from serious injury. Yesterday afternoon about four yards of plaster fell from the ceiling right over where he works at the desk. Just a moment before the stuff fell, His Honor called Major Gaul to his private office; or he would have received the full benefit of the falling plaster, which came down in an unbroken mass.

REMEDY:—SAGENDORPH'S STEEL CEILING.

PLASTER IS DANGEROUS, EXPENSIVE, DIRTY.

A WORD OF WARNING IS BETTER THAN AN ARMY OF SURGEONS, AND CHEAPER THAN A FUNERAL.

REMEDY: GET SAGENDORPH'S PATENT SECTIONAL STEEL CEILINGS.

Superior in Finish, Art and Durability to Embossed Paper, Plaster, Stucco, Papier Mache *and* Lincrusta Walton.

ITS LASTING QUALITIES INDEFINITE.

PROOF AGAINST MOISTURE, ACCIDENTS OF SPILLED LIQUIDS, SETTLING OF STRUCTURE, SHRINKAGE OF LUMBER, ATMOSPHERIC CHANGES, VERMIN, OR CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

Any of the styles herein illustrated made from the following materials, from specifications if desired, and special prices quoted for the same.

ZINC, COPPER, ALUMINUM, BRASS OR STEEL SHEETS.

DECORATIVE • ART • IN • STEEL • SHEETS.

Architects are never placed in an embarrassing position, or receive rebuke after specifying our goods, they more than please, and lend credit to the good judgment and thorough posting of architecture in this line.

WE ALWAYS RECEIVE FROM CUSTOMERS FLATTERING COMPLIMENTS FOR OUR DESIGNS, WORKMANSHIP, AND GENERAL RESULTS AFTER APPLYING OUR STEEL CEILINGS AND SIDE WALL PRODUCTS.

— A WELL POSTED ARCHITECT SPECIFIES SAGENDORPH'S PATENT SECTIONAL STEEL PRODUCTS. —

❖ SPECIAL NOTICE ❖

Persons writing to us in regard to ceilings should bear in mind that we want accurate information in regard to size, shape, height of room, whether to be applied to joist or over old plaster; the directions in which the joist run; distance between joist, any angles, openings, or projections; showing whether a deep cove or cornice or a light one is wanted. (Cornice or cove is measured in at same distance usually as the flat part of the ceiling, adding whatever it drops on the side walls to width and length of room.) Bear in mind, then, that in order to have satisfactory information in regard to our ceiling, you must give us satisfactory information in regard to your wants.

Suitable for every kind of building. Just what is wanted in every store and office; in warehouses and factories; in asylums and hospitals; in seminaries, colleges and school-houses; in dwelling-houses; in churches, halls, and opera houses, where not only permanency and beauty in design and color are wanted, but also perfect ACOUSTIC PROPERTIES. In this respect our medium or deep Panel Ceilings are unsurpassed.

The increasing demand for our Steel Ceilings has induced us to enlarge our manufacturing facilities, and to add to our styles a number of new and attractive features and improvements, making them more fire-proof, more easy of application,

and better adapted to the various styles of buildings for which they are wanted.

Sheet Steel Ceiling, made in such a manner as to be easily applied by ordinary mechanics, supplies a much needed want in our building materials in places where plastered ceilings are unsuitable, on account of their liability to become detached by jarring of machinery, or any cause that produces jarring or concussion upon the floor above; or where wood is unsuitable on account of its shrinking, letting dirt and dust sift through. But over and above these, however, is its intrinsic value as a FIRE-PROOF PROTECTION against the spread of fire in a building.

We can furnish a plain ceiling, with cornice or cove, ready to put up, as low as \$3.50 per 100 square feet, and as high in cost as \$50.00, depending on the size of ceiling, patterns of plates, size and design of rosettes, size of centre pieces and amount of zinc work used.

To give an intelligent idea of what a ceiling will cost, ready to put up, parties must send us a correct sketch of the room, giving all the dimensions, and select by figure and page what design they want, such as Body Plates, Cornice or Cove, Moulding Strips, Border, Center Pieces, Rosettes, etc., then we can figure on amount of stock and cost of same, all boxed and deliv-

ered at railroad station with sketch or plan to work from included. (All stock primed one coat.) We can also furnish skilled men to apply when parties so desire. Our estimated cost of putting up per square, from 75 cents to \$3.00, governed by style, size of job and kind of foundation it is to be applied to.

In getting estimates on this class of work to compare with lath and plaster, several points must be favorably considered: First, plaster of the common run and plain, cuts no figure compared to steel ceiling; but plaster, with center pieces and cornice moulding, etc., will; and our steel work proves less in cost. Second, while plaster is subject to cracking, falling off, shrinkage, etc., steel ceiling is not; when plastered ceiling becomes dingy and dirty, new work has to be done on them; steel ceiling only has to be washed with sponges and castile soap, and they at once assume a new face. No sudden jars, settling of buildings, or upset vessels of water give this class of work any damage; and for Hospitals, Institutes, Bath Rooms, Kitchens, etc., they are unequaled, holding no contagious diseases, vermin, etc., but clean, durable, neat, and inexpensive, as compared to wood, plaster and papering. The tinting and varnishing is a separate contract, and generally placed with your resident painter or decorator, costing from 18 cents to 40 cents per square yard.

To obtain the square feet of steel ceiling necessary to cover any space, add to exact width and length, drop of Cove and Cornice. Example: Room 20 by 21 feet, with 6 inch drop of Cove all around, would be figured as 21 by 22 feet, this covers the space taken up on side wall and body of ceiling with the Cornice or Cove. Remember this in figuring cost of material needed.

Yours very truly,

THE PENN METAL CEILING AND ROOFING CO., LIMITED,

Twenty-third and Hamilton Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.



◦ ELEGANCE ◦

The Superior Merits of Sagendorph's Patent Sectional Metal Ceilings, Steel Ceilings and Side-Wall Plates are

VARIETY INDEFINITE

Sagendorph's Patent Sectional Steel products excel and exceed all others combined. Ceilings and Side Walls perfection intact.

DUST-PROOF JOINTS

Mouldings varying in depth from 11-16 inch
to 2 1/4 inches.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS

THE PENN METAL CEILING AND ROOFING CO., LIMITED,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

DECORATIVE METAL CEILINGS.

The application of sheet iron and steel to ceilings is not a new departure in connection with the interior finish of buildings. It was practically tried years ago, and with satisfactory results, since it met very fully the demand for a material that should be light, substantial, durable, fire and waterproof, and which should neither shrink, warp nor crack from uneven settling of the building, nor become detached by age, all of which are the common and irremediable defects of the plaster ceilings in general use, and from some of which even the much more expensive wood paneled ceilings are not entirely free.

The earlier forms in which iron and steel were used for this purpose were the comparatively crude, corrugated shapes still observed; but, crude as they were from the standpoint of decorative art, they were, nevertheless, a decided improvement over the old materials which they displaced, and it needed only that proper machinery should be devised for the shaping of the new materials into artistic patterns to win for them a leading position in the estimation of architects and builders for ceiling and wall decoration. This step in advance has been taken, and the production of metal ceiling and wall coverings, highly artistic in their decorative features, and of substantial and durable quality, has become a recognized branch of manufacture. It is not surprising, in view of these facts, that the metal products should have gained great favor in the eyes of architects and builders, and that they have come into very general use.

Other incidental advantages besides those named above are realized from the use of the metal products. For instance, in the case of suburban cottages, where immediate occupancy is often highly desirable, no time is lost in waiting for plaster to dry. The material is at once attached and the trim of doors

and windows completed, and the house is ready for its furniture and tenants.

In public buildings, more especially, perhaps, in churches, the metal ceiling is said to be rapidly taking precedence over the heavy and dangerous plaster, and the admirable manner in which it lends itself to the production of the most elaborate ornamentation in the design and artistic arrangement of panels, mouldings, etc., gives it decided advantages over all other materials that have been used or proposed for the same purpose. Furthermore, the acoustic properties of halls thus finished are not impaired, but in most cases rather improved by its adoption, and its freedom from the fatal defects of plaster, which is notoriously liable to crack and become detached, and its indefinite durability in service and features of value that need only to be named to be appreciated. The same qualities that adapt the metal ceilings so well for churches will come into play with equal advantage in the cases of theatres, hospitals, colleges, schools, libraries, banks, stores, offices and public and business buildings; while the skill of the artist has been most ingeniously applied to the creation of the most attractive designs for the parlors, libraries and dining-rooms of private residences.—
Engineer and Iron Trades Advertiser.

FINE METAL ART IN CEILINGS AND SIDE WALLS.

From Sagendorph's Patent Sectional Steel Art Plates.

Ornamental ceiling and side walls are not only a most important and conspicuous addition to the beauty of a room, but also afford indisputable proof of the artistic taste of the owner or occupant. The decoration of ceilings is by no means of modern origin, for there are many specimens of exquisite workmanship in painting and frescoing still extant, which bear

date of many decades of the past. The present generation is not deficient in love for the beautiful, and there is no lack of handsomely ornamented ceilings.

The principal obstacle to overcome lies in the perishable nature of plaster which readily falls when wet, cracks from a variety of reasons and is destroyed outright by fire. Then again wood, which is sometimes used for ceilings, cannot successfully resist the attacks of fire, water, or shrinkage, and swelling from changeable atmospheres. A material was needed possessing none of these disqualifications, and it has been found in sheet metal. The advantages of this modern substitute are many and are briefly cited. It is both fire and waterproof, is durable and permanent, will not shrink, burn nor warp like wood, or crack like plaster. It cannot be spoiled by leakage from bursting water pipes or defective roofs, consequently it prevents the ruin of carpets and furniture by that agency. Again, it can readily be applied over old ceilings (plaster or wood) and will remain perfectly secure. This is an important feature that will be readily comprehended by builders. Sheet metal is susceptible in the highest degree to ornamentation, its capabilities in that respect being limited only by the skill of the designer and the execution of the artist. As the panels and figures are actual, finer effects can be produced than is possible when the painting is done on a smooth surface. The rich and most exquisite tones or color can be obtained by the artist, who has all the advantages of a raised and broken surface on which to obtain those lights and shadows that are most pleasing.

On the following pages we give many elegant illustrations, showing our work, which was erected from our own design drawings. It will be noted that the panel work is of very rich patterns, and that the work is so fitted that all joints are invisible and the ceiling has the appearance of being one solid piece of art metal work.

INVESTIGATION SHOULD PRECEDE CONDEMNATION

..SPECIAL POINTS OF MERIT..

EMBODIED IN THE

Sagendorph's Patent Sectional Metal Ceilings and Sidewall Coverings

WHICH ARE NOT EMBODIED IN ANY CEILING PLATES OF OTHER MANUFACTURERS.

WE CLAIM, and justly, that all our plates are provided with dust-proof and reversed dove-tailed lock joints, and the width of the lapping device at the outer edge of the mouldings varies from $\frac{5}{8}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and the depth of our plates in stamping of moulds on their outer edges are from $\frac{3}{8}$ inch (for low ceilings) up to $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches deep (for high ceilings). The so-called metal lock joint (which is simply a slip folding joint) was invented by L. L. Sagendorph in 1879, when we applied it to roofing sheets. The date of the patent was December 23, 1879, No. 222,842. After experimenting with this character of slip joint in roofing for two years, the inventor became fully convinced it was impractical and abandoned it, and when he began his experiments on steel ceiling plates, this character of joining the ceiling plates was to some extent further experimented with. He became thoroughly satisfied that this mechanical device was of no benefit in forming the joints or laps of ceiling plates, but in many cases would prove detrimental to the work, making a form of joint unreliable and, to a great extent, not compact or dust-proof, liable to slipping apart from causes that would naturally follow in new buildings, from the shrinkage in the timber joist with the sheathing or furring strips. Secondly, it avoided using a cross furring, but this we found detrimental to the ground work of furring strips that must be used with ceiling plates.

Under the foregoing circumstances, and with some practice, he abandoned it entirely also for ceiling plates and adopted the dove-tailed lock joint, which up to the present time has proved a successful lapping device, and never been attacked by users or architects as being imperfect in any way, or marring the artistic formation of design. This latter device also provided the same lap on all four sides of the ceiling plates, while the

slip joint lap could only be used at the extreme on two sides and generally on one side only; therefore if there is any merit in this slip fold joint, it could only be obtainable practically in ceiling plates to one side of each plate, while with the reverse dove-tailed lock joint lap, all four sides are protected alike, and all four sides of the plate rest upon the ground work of furring strips, making thoroughly reliable and secure the erection of the metal plates. Our plates are the most expensive and difficult to manufacture on the market, requiring more surface of material to produce 100 square feet of ceiling plates, allowing for all the laps. Every ceiling plate is made by pressure and not stamping, free from breaks, wrinkles or cuts at corners, which, when cut, must be lapped and then stamped. After our plates are pressed to shape in style of design, they are squared on all four sides, provided with a thorough dust-proof, dove-tailed lock joint. No chance of slipping or pulling apart. We fur on all four sides of the plates when erecting. This provides for perfect and reliable fastening of each ceiling plate. Every plate is a field or finishing plate, all are alike and no error can occur in applying them. The so-called lock joint is merely a folded slip joint, invented by L. L. Sagendorph in 1879, and by him discarded, being satisfied it was not a practical or desirable ceiling plate joint.

TWO POINTS OF DEMERIT ARE PATENT IN THIS DEVICE

(FOLD SLIP JOINT, NOT A LOCK JOINT.)

FIRST.—If the timbers in the building are not well dried they will shrink, and if ceiling plates of the slip-joint construction are applied to them the shrinkage will draw these plates apart, the plates being only slipped together, no fastening in any way used.

SECOND.—By the use of this style of joint it discards the use of furring strips at the cross section. This weakens the furring or field foundation, which is the main feature of security in the erection of metal ceilings. We admit this style of joint saves the erector both time and the cost of furring, but it is done at the expense of the user, and detrimental to the product.

COMPARISON OF MERITS IN SAGENDORPH'S PATENT CON- STRUCTED CEILING PLATES WITH OTHER STYLES OF CEILING PLATES.

FIRST.—All our ceiling plates are squared on four sides, provided with dust-proof, dove-tailed lock-joints (no butted edges, lapped edges, or slipped folding joints). Our plates are manufactured in multiple of sizes that allow the designs to be brought out, equaled by no other manufacturer, and in harmony with artistic work. Our variety in steel is large, and each design a separate set of multiples, which enables us to produce a ceiling in one character of art in the design, and we can produce 10,000 designs without a duplicate, confining the work of each ceiling to one order of art. A feature which we are sure will be appreciated by good judges.

With the foregoing we hope it will merit the attention of the consumer, architects and builders, and a just comparison of merits in Sagendorph's Patent Ceiling Plates made, the same as you make the comparison in prices given by our competitors.

Yours very truly,

THE PENN METAL CEILING AND ROOFING CO.

LIMITED

Testimonials are scattered throughout our letter-files, and represent all parts of the United States as well as foreign countries. We submit only a few.

BELVIDERE, N. J., January 30, 1893.

Dear Sir:—We now have our ceiling completed. To say we are pleased with it, puts it mildly. It takes the eye of all who see it. Dr. E. B. Witte. State Street, Trenton, N. J., saw it, and requests us to ask you to send him catalogue or go and see him, as he wants to fit up a room with metal ceiling.

Yours respectfully,

WIDENOR BROS.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

FRANKLIN SCHOOL BUILDING.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 23, 1892.

Gentlemen:—The ceiling put on my office by The Penn Metal Ceiling and Roofing Co., Limited, is in every way pleasing and satisfactory. Considering the cost and ease with which it is put on, I consider the stamped steel ceiling furnished by the above-named Company a wonderful triumph of mechanical skill and decorative art.

W. B. POWELL.

BRISTOL, VT., May 14, 1891.

The interior of the room occupied by the Bristol bank is by far the handsomest of any business place in town. The latest addition to the room was a steel ceiling of a very neat design. The ceiling was made expressly for the room and, when painted in bright colors, is far handsomer than frescoing or wall paper. This ceiling is the first of its kind ever seen in this section, but it commends itself to favor on first sight. It is what might properly be termed a common-sense ceiling. E. B. Patterson, in whose building the bank is located, purchased the ceiling as an experiment, and will probably use more of it in his block. He procured it from The Penn Metal Ceiling and Roofing Co., Limited, of Philadelphia. Mr. Patterson has also secured from the same company a specimen of steel roofing which he contemplates putting on his Church Street house.

CAIRO, ILLS., April 23, 1892.

Gentlemen:—Enclosed we hand you New York Exchange for \$742.40, to pay invoices in full to date. The ceiling in tower and audience-room is up and is very nice. The wet weather has prevented our getting into our church some ten days or two weeks; but the steel ceiling is very much admired, and every one speaks of Mr. Pritchard's energy, dexterity, and taste.

Please acknowledge and oblige,

Truly yours, W. H. OAKLEY.

P. S.—Will paint that ceiling bye-and-bye. It is pretty enough now as it is.

WESTMINSTER, MD., August 10, 1892.

Gentlemen:—Enclosed I hand you my check for one hundred and sixty dollars and thirty-five cents, in settlement of ceiling. Please send receipt. Now, in regard to the ceiling, I must endorse the sentiment of all who have seen it. It is a fine piece of workmanship and the design is way above my expectation, for which I tender your Company my thanks. If any gentleman of your Company travel to this part of the country in the near future, I specially invite him to stop over at this place and inspect the painters' work. I saw some ceilings of the same kind in Baltimore a few days ago, but the painting cannot be compared to mine.

Yours respectfully,

A. C. STRASBURGER.

THE PENN METAL CEILING AND ROOFING CO., Limited,
Twenty-third and Hamilton Streets,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

TESTIMONIALS

OFFICE OF EDWARD LUCE

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH
NIANTIC, CONN.

NIANTIC, CONN., January 10th, 1895.

THE PENN METAL CEILING AND ROOFING CO., LIMITED,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Gentlemen—I note what you say about the class of material furnished by your company for our church work, and am pleased to say that the material furnished by you on the contract job was all we could ask for. Then, at your own expense, you sent us a much better grade of work, which deserves our very hearty thanks. Every one says that it is a first-class job, and one that you may feel proud of.

Yours truly,
EDWARD LUCE,
Chairman Repair Committee.

OFFICE OF F. W. HOYT, CASH COUPON SYSTEM

ESTABLISHED JANUARY, 1884, BY F. W. HOYT, BIRMINGHAM, CONN.
BIRMINGHAM, CONN.

BIRMINGHAM, CONN., November 28th, 1893.

THE PENN METAL CEILING AND ROOFING CO., LIMITED,
Twenty-third and Hamilton Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Sir—The reason why your letter of November 10th was not answered before is that the writer has been overrun with work preparatory to dedication, and which occurred on Sunday, 26th. Your most beautiful steel ceiling has been greatly admired, attracting the attention of many builders and capitalists contemplating building, who have examined it, and favorable comment is heard on every side. On Sunday we had a crowded house, and the *singing and speaking were as transparent and clear as if the room was empty*, which cannot be said of plaster or wood. We are highly pleased with it and the workmanship of your head mechanic who put it up. I am situated so as to use influence and show up your work to good advantage, as the several rooms in which your work appears show practically the effect on five different sizes of rooms, from 8 feet square and 15 feet square to 50x35, and I shall take pleasure in recommending it. Thanking you for the ceiling, I am,

Yours very truly,
F. W. HOYT.

(Ceilings applied to the interior of The Scattergood Mission and Church.)

THE PENINSULA MUTUAL RELIEF ASSOCIATION

BENJ. F. PARLETT, Pres. OF TALBOT COUNTY, MD. EDWARD H. ROE, Treas.
DR. THOS. H. GILPIN, Vice-pres. ALEXIS G. PASCAULT, Sec.

EASTON, MD., October 27th, 1894.

(Ceiling erected in the First National Bank of Easton, Md.)

THE PENN METAL CEILING AND ROOFING CO., LIMITED,
Twenty-third and Hamilton Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

Gentlemen—I herewith hand you my check for \$—, also receipt of \$— paid to your Mr. Dwyer to-day, which I deduct from your bill, in full settlement of enclosed account. Kindly receipt. I wired you in response to your telegram, saying, "Your man finished to-day, no train until to-morrow morning." When the finishing touch is put on by the decorators I know it will be a perfect gem. The pattern which you so strongly urged me to select is certainly beautiful and grows in favor the more I look at it. Your representations to me have been fully verified, and I take great pleasure, I assure you, in settling the enclosed bill.

Very truly yours,
B. F. PARLETT,
Easton, Md.

Dictated by B. F. P.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J., October 25th, 1894.

THE PENN METAL CEILING AND ROOFING CO., LIMITED,
Twenty-third and Hamilton Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

Gentlemen—It gives me great pleasure to state that your head decorator and also mechanical foreman, who has had charge of the work of decorating and erecting the steel ceiling, which your company furnished our M. E. Church at Atlantic Highlands, have shown themselves, during all the work, to be thorough gentlemen, courteous, obliging, and very skillful in their different lines of work. Their tasks as mechanics and artists have greatly pleased us, and we shall be glad to hear of their abundant prosperity in the future, also of your company's success in art steel work, especially for interior church coverings and decorations. Acoustic properties are all that could be asked for.

Yours very truly,
J. B. HAINES,
Pastor of First M. E. Church.

JOSEPH SEELINGER'S

CAFE AND BILLIARD HALL

218 EAST MAIN STREET

NORFOLK, VA.

NORFOLK, VA., February 20th, 1895.

THE PENN METAL CEILING AND ROOFING CO., LIMITED.

Gents—Inclosed please find check for amount, five hundred dollars (\$500.00), according to contract. Balance due will remit in ninety days. I am very much pleased with the job and congratulate your head decorator on his good taste and ideas on decorating, also your head ceiling erector. I know the job will be a good advertisement for you, as I propose to open the finest billiard-room and café in the world.

I remain, yours very truly,
JOSEPH SEELINGER.

ST. MICHAELS, MD.

ST. MICHAELS, MD., July 15, 1895.

THE PENN METAL CEILING AND ROOFING CO., LIMITED,

Twenty-third and Hamilton Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

My Dear Sirs—The ceiling and interior of our church is now completed, and I might say perfect, and now I would like a few words of commendation of your head erector and decorator, and especially your head artist, who deported himself here so as to merit for his company and himself many friends during his short stay. As to your metal work, adjectives and superlatives fail me. The tints of our ceiling and room are simply perfect. Not only is this the opinion of our committee and church people, but there is here from Baltimore a company of artists, and they all, after inspecting it, pronounce it beautiful, and it is fair to state that it is solely the taste of your artist, followed by perfect work in your steel art plates. I offer these hearty words of endorsement cheerfully and unsolicitedly. We do not in the least regret the extra expense that was incurred in the work, from your strong letters relative to some changes. The work was done in so short a time, and perfect in every particular that we cheerfully give it our hearty endorsement.

Yours very truly,
W. SHERMAN PHILLIPS,
Pastor Methodist Protestant Church.

TESTIMONIALS

REYNOLDS LINE SCHOONERS.

GARDINER B. REYNOLDS,

OFFICE: ROOMS 5 AND 6, NEWTON BUILDING.

NEWPORT, R. I., September 25th, 1895.

THE PENN METAL CEILING AND ROOFING CO., LIMITED,

Twenty-third and Hamilton Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

Gentlemen—Your favor of the 10th inst. came to hand, and I owe you an apology for not writing you before. Have been away from the city the greater part of the summer, which prevented answering, but it is not too late to thank you for your very kind letter, which relates to the balance due on our account for Sagendorph's Patent Sectional Steel Ceiling, which you furnished our church with, and was put in place by your expert workman. The balance will be remitted at an early day, and allow me to state that the job is very satisfactory in all its parts, in fact it has made a most beautiful ceiling, and you can refer to it if you have occasion at any time, and I will only be too glad to show it off to any personal inquirers, and answer any letter inquiry that might be sent to our Trustees.

Yours very truly, with thanks,

GARDINER B. REYNOLDS, CHAIRMAN,
Presbyterian Church, Newport, R. I.

LYMAN, N. H.

LYMAN, N. H., November 7th, 1895.

THE PENN METAL CEILING AND ROOFING CO., LIMITED,

Twenty-third and Hamilton Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

Gentlemen—Enclosed find check for payment on steel ceilings, and steel sidewalls, which your company applied and furnished for our church of this place. Allow me to say we have a beautiful church here, both interior and exterior, and especially so on the interior finish of the main audience room, which your company furnished us, with Sagendorph's Patent Sectional Steel Ceilings and Sidewalls, Art Plates. It is admired by every one who sees it, and I wish to thank you over and over again, on behalf of the Ladies' Aid Society, for your patience and kindness in waiting on our society for the payment of the same, which we ladies assumed and collected and presented to our church.

The material was furnished for the Lyman Methodist Church of this place.

Yours respectfully,

CANDIS H. MINOR,
Treasurer.

DOWN CRASHED THE CEILING.

NARROW ESCAPE OF WELL-KNOWN COL. CORYELL FROM DEATH.

To-day, while Colonel James B. Coryell, at his office in the Trust Building, was dictating to his amanuensis, a piece of adamant plaster, weighing 75 pounds, fell from the ceiling and struck the desk between them. One edge of the plaster grazed the Colonel's head, inflicting slight injuries. A deviation of six inches would have resulted very seriously.

EASTON, MD.

EASTON, MD., August 9th, 1895.

THE PENN METAL CEILING AND ROOFING CO., LIMITED,

Mr. L. LEWIS SAGENDORPH. Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Sir—I have handed bill rendered to Mr. Mason, who will make up statement and communicate with you. I thought he had already done so.

The steel ceiling is very handsome, and the decorating is done in beautiful tints and to our entire satisfaction. We do not see how it could be improved upon. It will give me great pleasure to recommend the character and beauty of your ceiling work.

Yours truly,

W. M. POISAL,
Pastor Calvary M. P. C.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

RAHWAY, N. J.

RAHWAY, N. J., April 23d, 1895.

THE PENN METAL CEILING AND ROOFING CO., LIMITED.

Twenty-third and Hamilton Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

Gentlemen—The metal ceiling furnished by you for the First Presbyterian Church, Rahway, N. J., arrived all right, and in due season was placed in position. It is perfectly satisfactory, both as to appearance and workmanship, and we consider the same preferable to a plaster ceiling. You have the liberty to use us as a reference should you so desire.

Yours truly,

JOHN R. MORSS, President,
J. L. LA FARGE, Secretary.
Board of Trustees.

W. J. EDMONDS, ARCHITECT AND BUILDER

WHITEHALL, N. Y.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., May 1, 1895.

THE PENN METAL CEILING AND ROOFING CO., LIMITED,

Philadelphia, Pa.

Gentlemen—I herewith enclose check for \$—, in payment for steel ceilings as per your bill, less freight. One store is completed and receives great admiration.

Respectfully yours,

W. J. EDMONDS.

IMPROVEMENTS IN CHURCH PROPERTY.

The financial situation has caused a general conservatism in the matter of expenditures for this purpose, so that only such improvements have been made as have been deemed absolutely necessary. We note the following changes: At Niantic the whole interior of the church has been covered with Sagendorph's patent sectional metallic ceiling and sidewalls, producing a most beautiful effect. We doubt if a more durable and attractive

[Inquiry.]

W. H. SPERRY & CO.

CROCKERY, GLASS, SILVER PLATED WARE
NORTH ADAMS MASS.

NORTH ADAMS, MASS., June 8th, 1895.

PASTOR, SCATTERGOOD MISSION, Birmingham, Conn.

Dear Sir—The M. E. Church is contemplating putting on a steel ceiling and we are informed that much trouble is caused by the organ jarring and rattling the steel ceilings. We do not want to make any mistake, and any information you can give us we will thank you for in advance.

Yours very truly,

W. H. SPERRY,
For Trustees.

[Answer.]

BIRMINGHAM, CONN., June 12th, 1895.

W. H. SPERRY, North Adams, Mass.

Dear Sir—Yours of the 8th inst. at hand. Absence from home prevented an earlier reply. We have found the steel ceiling put on our Tabernacle building by the Penn Iron Roofing Co., of Philadelphia, Hamilton and Twenty-third streets, perfectly satisfactory in every respect. In fact we have been more than pleased. The music especially has been doubly pleasing, than that of any other ceiling. The acoustic properties are charming, and as to the jarring and rattling, we have never heard anything of the kind, and if the Penn Iron Roofing Co., do your work I don't think you will ever have occasion for complaint on this ground or any other—but be highly pleased. This testimonial I give of my own free will and pleasure.

Yours very truly,

FRIEND W. HOYT,
General Supt.,
"Scattergood Mission." Shelton, Conn.

STEEL CEILINGS PUT IN ELEVEN ROOMS OVER OLD PLASTER IN MR. WOOSTER'S FINE RESIDENCE.

JOHNSTOWN, N. Y., April 22d, 1895.

THE PENN METAL CEILING AND ROOFING CO., LIMITED,

Philadelphia, Pa.

Gentlemen—Enclosed please find check for \$—, in payment of bill of April 4th. We are well pleased with the material and work on our ceilings.

Very truly yours,

W. E. WOOSTER,

interior finish can be found in any church in the Conference than that at Niantic, and would unhesitatingly recommend the use of this material to any church needing similar repairs. The whole expense of the work was \$1,660, all of which was raised. The pastor, Brother Dyson, deserves much credit for his management of the work.

[Manufactured by The Penn Metal Ceiling and Roofing Co., Limited, of Philadelphia, Pa. Completed by our own men.]

TESTIMONIALS

**McKECHNIE & CO.
BANKERS**

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., April 29th, 1895.

THE PENN METAL CEILING AND ROOFING CO., LIMITED,

Gentlemen—Find enclosed check, \$—, to cover invoice of April 3d, less freight. It was a long time on the road, but is all on now and looks very handsome; will be a good advertisement for you, as a great many are in every day and admire it very much, and our contractors, Messrs. Saunders & Mead, have had calls from several parties to look over buildings, and I think you will hear from them.

Yours very truly,

FRED A. McKECHNIE.

THE CHESHIRE NATIONAL BANK

KEENE, N. H.

KEENE, N. H., April 15th, 1895.

THE PENN METAL CEILING AND ROOFING CO., LIMITED,

Twenty-third and Hamilton Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

Gentlemen—I have just had my two art steel ceilings your company furnished me for parlor and library in my residence completed, and take pleasure in saying to you that we are delighted with them. They have proved a little more expensive than I expected (the labor of putting them up and the painting making quite a large item of cost), but the effect, however, is everything we could desire, in fact better than we expected, and the fact that it is permanent makes us entirely satisfied with the result.

Yours very truly,

R. H. PORTER,

Cashier.

BEAUTY IN A HOTEL OFFICE.

CLARK'S TAKES ON NEW CHARMS OF DECORATION—TASTEFUL ADORNMENTS.

[From the Boston Sunday Herald, March 24, 1895.]

Everything comes to him who waits, and a proper office has come by patience to Clark's Hotel. Readers of the "Arabian Nights" will recall the tale when the prince, with an unpronounceable name, enters the door of a peasant's hut only to presently find himself in a palace.

The old office of Clark's Hotel was some removes from the door of the peasant's hut, but it was an inadequate vestibule to what awaited the traveller within. All this is done away with. The store at the corner of Avery and Washington streets was the speck in the otherwise fair apple, or the mask of the hypothetical palace, and that is now a part of the hotel. It is the

WOOD BROTHERS

PIANOS AND MUSICAL MERCHANDISE

PITTSFIELD, MASS.

PITTSFIELD, MASS., June 21st, 1895.

THE PENN METAL CEILING AND ROOFING CO., LIMITED,

Philadelphia, Pa.

Gentlemen—The steel ceiling recently put into our store by you gives us perfect satisfaction. It not only makes a very rich looking ceiling, but it seems to improve the acoustic properties of the room, as the pianos seem to sound much better than they have ever done before.

We found your Mr. Dwyer a gentleman, and he took great pains to see that everything was done in a workmanlike manner.

We are perfectly satisfied with the job and shall take pleasure in showing and recommending it to our friends, being convinced that it is the most satisfactory ceiling to be had.

Very respectfully,

WOOD BROTHERS.

TOLLAND, MASS.

TOLLAND, MASS., December 19th, 1895.

THE PENN METAL CEILING AND ROOFING CO., LIMITED,

Philadelphia, Pa.

Gents—The Church Committee desire me to say that the ceiling is very satisfactory and pleasing to them.

Very truly,

W. T. ANDERSON,

Contractor and Builder.

Baptist Church, Tolland, Mass.

OFFICE OF THE BROOKVILLE HOUSE

EDWIN BEVIER, PROPRIETOR

BROOKVILLE, PA.

BROOKVILLE, Pa., April 6th, 1895.

THE PENN METAL CEILING AND ROOFING CO., LIMITED,

Philadelphia, Pa.

Gentlemen—You will find my check for \$—, for ceiling ordered May 11th, 1895. It is a handsome ceiling and a complete fit.

Yours very respectfully,

EDWIN BEVIER,

Brookville, Pa.

W. V. RANDALL, D.D.S.

82 WATER ST.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., March 12th, 1896.

THE PENN METAL CEILING AND ROOFING CO., LIMITED.

Gentlemen—Enclosed please find check for amount of your two bills, \$—. Accept thanks for the courteous and business-like manner in which you have treated me, and for sending an *artist* so thoroughly competent to do such work. Am delighted with the job, and hope to have more of it in my house. All that have seen it have complimented it highly.

Yours, &c.,

W. V. RANDALL.

STEEL CEILINGS.

A new departure for the use of steel in the modern building is its application to the ceilings of rooms. Sheets of thin steel, stamped with ornamental design appropriate to the room, are substituted for the plaster. The lasting qualities are, of course, much greater, and the spread of fire also prevented. A plaster ceiling, however well constructed, is subject at all times to injury, and sometimes to the danger of falling, through the action of water, which, by gathering between the upper surface of the plaster and the connecting beams, breaks the clinch of the hair in the lime, and will sometimes overrun an entire ceiling without any knowledge by occupants of the apartment. This is one of the dangers of plaster ceilings never taken into account, danger being suspected only where the ceiling is cracked. Long experience shows that cracked ceilings seldom fall, the break in the plaster allowing a vent for the accumulated moisture, whereas, a ceiling perfectly intact is in greater danger of falling.

—Philadelphia Ledger, Feb. 5th, 1896.

Directions for Ordering, Preparing, Putting Up and Finishing Sagendorph's Patent Steel Ceilings.

IT is our custom and preference to put up our ceilings in Philadelphia and vicinity, although we will furnish competent workmen, at so much per day and expenses, to put up our work in any section of the United States. But we have found that a good mechanic can usually do good work, as is attested by the number of ceilings we ship, to be put up that way.

When making inquiry for a design or plan of a ceiling, or in ordering one, always bear in mind the following rules :

Give exact measurements from architect's plan, if any, showing all openings and offsets, stairways, elevator openings, and give exact position of all chandeliers or other drops in ceiling ; also state whether Cornice or Cove only is wanted or whether Cornice, or Cove and Frieze are to be used. In all large work we prefer architect's plans ; also in Church work, which has our particular attention.

If the building is an old one and the ceiling plastered, it can be put on without removing the plaster, by securing the furring strips with longer nails. If there is already a plaster cornice in the room, it can be covered by a metal one, or used in terminating the plates against it.

For attaching the ceiling, the joists or old ceiling should be furred with strips, 3-4 or 1 inch thick, by 1 1-2 or 2 inches wide (for shallow panels and reeded panels), for all medium or deep stamped plates with deep mouldings, it should be furred with furring strips 3-4 x 1 inch, 1 x 1 1-8 inch, 1 1-8 x 1 1-8, 1 3-8 x 1 1-8, 1 3-8 x 1 3-4 inch, depending on the style used.

All ceilings are carefully boxed (not crated), and a list of all materials marked on the invoice.

The weight (boxed) is about 80. lbs. to 100 square feet.

All stock painted one coat each side with best RED OXIDE OF IRON and LINSEED OIL (no other colors used on first coat.)

Directions for Putting up Sagendorph's Patent Sectional Steel Ceilings and Side-Wall Plates, also Directions for Decorating.

The following directions apply to all styles, whether applied direct to the studding, joist, over close sheathing, over plastered ceilings or walls. Blue prints of working plans are always furnished, and the first rule, viz.: take the blue prints and study them carefully, have your men strike the centre line in your ceiling or side-wall both ways (locating the centre from these centre lines, if any centres are used). If not, then use the centre line for the first ceiling plate. Strike off your furring strips at centres running lengthwise of the room. Nail up the lengthwise furring strips and have ceiling plate handy to mark off the cross furring strips and toe-nail these in as you go along, as shown on blue print, always observing that the furring strips lengthwise or crosswise, are centered exactly to the centre of the ceiling plates, both crosswise or lengthwise furring. When centre pieces are shown on blue prints, fur out from centre line for the mounted centres, and put these in place first, then work from these centres on all four sides with your plates (after the furring is all up) out to the last ceiling plate required up to the time that you are to use the stiling or to the terminus of the plates shown in plans, not nailing the outer edge of the plates last laid. When you have reached this point and all of the plates are in place, then put up your wood brackets for the cove or the cornice (whichever style is used), and strike the line for your furring strips that go at the top of the cove, nail this furring strip in place all around the room, and after this is finished, take the first piece of cove or cornice, and put it in place at one of the right angles of the room, and when you meet the next concave corner butt the cove plumb against the adjoining side-wall, then take a piece of the cove and mark the angle to cut to the curve, and cut it exact, and butt it into the curve of the first piece put up, making a neat bead line finish, and this meeting of the cut parts of the cove that butt against the first part is covered with a small bead strip (See fig. 209 and 210, page 55) bent in curve to the concave shape, and nailed top and bottom to the cove (See page 30, figure 86). On an outer mitre or convex corner, you carry the cove to the corner and cut it at the angle of the curve, exact, even and flush with the curve line convex, then put up the second piece of cove and mark it, and cut it in the curvature $\frac{1}{4}$ " longer than the net measurements over the projection of the first piece. After this is cut and fitted, nail it to its place, leaving $\frac{1}{4}$ " project over the first piece in place. Snip this $\frac{1}{4}$ " projection $\frac{1}{4}$ " every 1" or 2" apart, and then carefully, with the help of a hammer and pliers, bend and turn it over the adjoining piece neatly, and to finish it perfectly putty the edges flush (See figure 86 page 30). After your cove is up, then put your stiling up according to blue prints, letting one edge run under the outside edge of all your plates (and the other edge of the stiling reach to fit under the panel strip that joins the stiling and the upper edge of cove together). After the cove is up, take the panel strip that has one margin on and one off on each side. The side with the margin on fits under the edge of the cove at the bead on top of the furring strip, so as to nail inside of the bead at the top of the cove up through to the furring strip. The other side of the panel strip with no margin, fits over

the outer edge of the stiling that goes under the last ceiling plate laid, and reaches to the furring strip under the upper edge of the same. As you meet at right angles in applying the moulding strips, they are to be mitred in or out. It must be done neatly, and with the assistance of a little putty, will look like a continuous piece of work. The inside edge of the stiling passes under the moulding edges of the plates last laid, out to the moulding edge on cove ceiling line, then nail the outer edges of the plates through the stiling into the furring strips. Cross laps or seams of the stiling are covered with the same bead mould as used for finish on concave cove joint (See fig. 209 and 210, page 55), either on a straight or mitred lap. When rosettes are required at meeting corners of plates, apply them as you put the plates in place. The last article to put in place is the foot mould or panel mould at the bottom of the cove. When a cornice is used, soldered mitres are sent. This style requires no extra mouldings either top or bottom (See page 56, fig. 225 to 227.) Commencing at a right-angle corner with all coves or cornices, and following it around complete until you meet the first point commenced at. For side-walls, if the furring is done over plaster or studding, the same rules are observed. If close sheathing is used, then you have no centre lines to strike for furring, but you want the centre line to work by for the plates, taking one plate as a guide (any size that is used in the design). In working from the blue prints to put up the furring, it is always advisable to have one of the plates with you on the staging. This will insure the exact distance of centres of each size of plate you are using.

When the steel work is all up and ready for decorating. The first coat of paint should be of the best quality white lead or zinc, reduced with $\frac{1}{3}$ raw oil and $\frac{2}{3}$ turpentine, with a little (best quality) Japan dryer. Apply first coat and have it as heavy as consistent with smooth work. On the second coat the lead or zinc can be tinted in parti colors to any shade desired for the body (and as it is being second-coated, wherever it is necessary to close up a small cut or seam which the workmen have not mechanically formed, a little putty can be used). The second coat material can bring the work out flat or glossy as desired, by adding oil or omitting it (and replacing it with turpentine). Shading of the mouldings on their face or raised work is done after the second coat is applied. Two-coat work of good lead or zinc is all that is necessary to paint our steel work after it is put in place, Where solid colors are desired it is advisable to use the best materials, and of a consistency that will give the work a heavy body of paint. The best results are obtained in a flat finish, rather than a gloss, and the last work of the decorator is in adding the bronzes or gold leaf, when desired. This character of work in cost is governed by the amount of time spent in bringing out the configurations, moulding, centres, etc., as desired, and the number of different colors or shades wanted, averaging from 2 cents to 8 cents per square foot. Aluminum leaf or gold leaf extra from above prices. Prices differ and vary according to the location and reputation of the decorating firms.

WOOD FURRING STRIPS

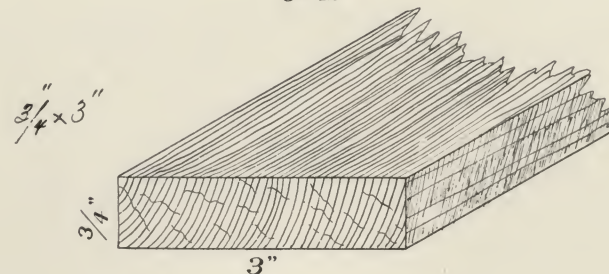
REQUIRED IN PUTTING UP OUR SIDE WALL OR CEILING PRODUCTS. NET PER 100 LINEAL FEET.

WOOD BRACKETS

For Cornice or Coves, and Beam Moulding, etc. Longest way of width required.

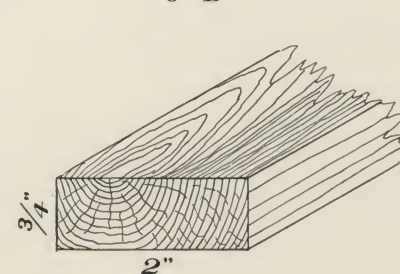
2-inch	3 cents
3-inch	3½ "
4-inch	4 "
5-inch	4½ "
6-inch	5 "
7-inch	5½ "
8-inch	6 "
9-inch	6½ "
10 and 11-inch	7 "
12 to 15-inch	9 "
18-inch	10 "

O-A



Used with Bead Mould Plates in clusters of four plates or more, pages 18 to 20. Per 100 lineal feet, 60 cents.

O-B



Bead Mould Plate when laid in plain combinations, pages 18 to 20. Per 100 lineal feet, 40 cts.

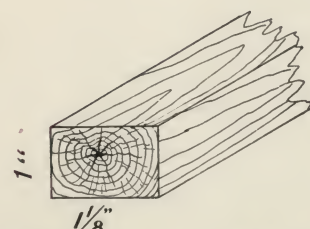
STEEL WIRE BARBED NAILS

(Oval or Flat Head)

¾ inch, No. 17 B,	per lb., 8c.
1 " " No. 17 B,	7½ c.
1¼ " " No. 16 B,	7¼ c.
1½ " " No. 16 B,	7c.
1¾ " " No. 17 or 16 B,	7c.
2 " " No. 14 B,	6½ c.
2½ " " No. 14 B,	6c.
3 " " No. 12 B,	5c.
3½ " " No. 11 B,	5c.

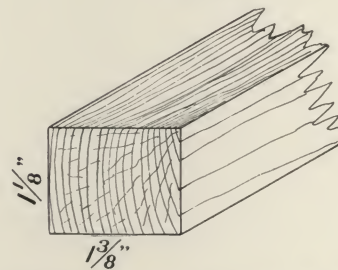
Prices Net F. O. B., Philadelphia.

O-L



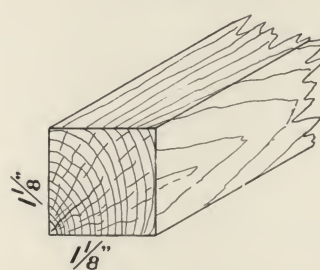
Deep Mould Plates, page 23, fig. 45 to 48. Per 100 lineal feet, 30 cts.

O-C



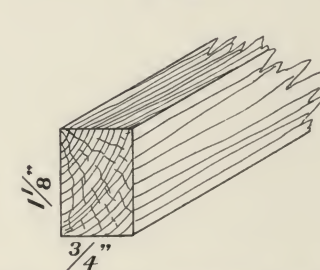
German Renaissance Plates, page 25, fig. 53 and 54, and page 36, fig. 55 to 62. Per 100 lineal feet, 50 cts.

O-D



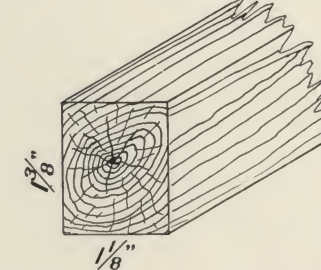
Deep Mould Plates, pages 21 and 22, fig. 35 and 36. Per 100 lineal feet, 40 cts.

O-E



Medium Deep Mould Plates, page 24, fig. 51 and 52. Per 100 lineal feet, 35 cts.

O-F

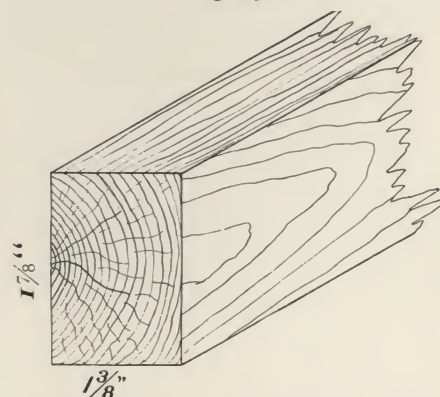


Receding plates, page 23, fig. 41 to 44. Per 100 lineal feet, 50 cts.

SOLID SHEATHING

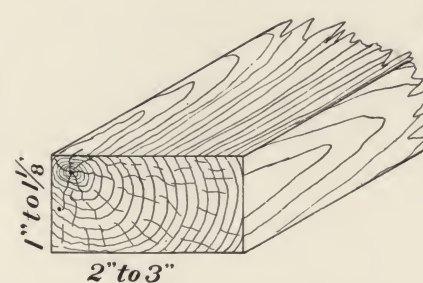
¾-in. thick by 4 to 12-in. wide	\$1.25
¾-in. Net per 100 square feet,	1.65
¾-in. thick, 100 " "	2.05
1 in. " 100 " "	2.55

O-G



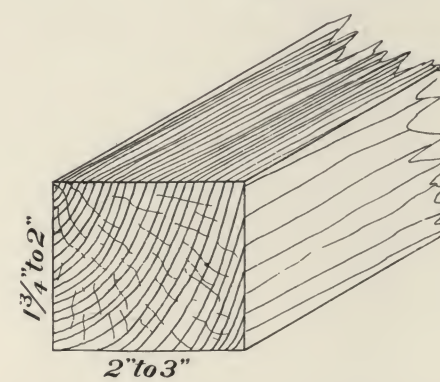
Columbia Deep Mould Plates, extra deep, page 24, fig. 49 and 50. Per 100 lineal feet, 65 cts.

O-H



For Cove Edge and Panel Mould, all styles. Per 100 lineal feet, 60 and 70 cts.

O-K



Coves, Edge and Panel Mould and Styling for Plates, page 24, fig. 49 and 50. Per 100 lineal ft., 60 and 90 cts.

EXTRA STRIPS

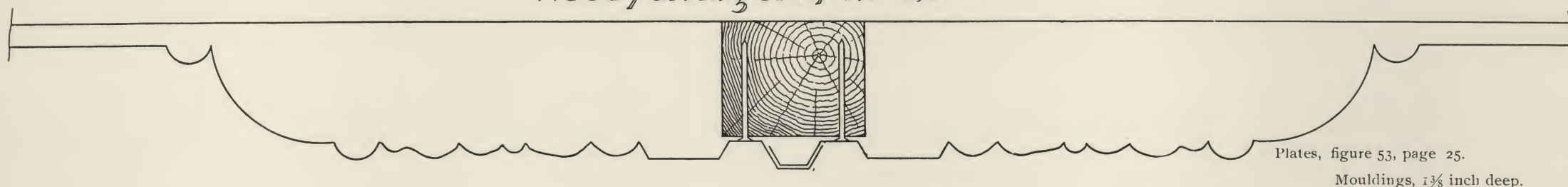
for Cove and Styling, used with Shallow Plates and Bead Mould Plates. Size ¾ x 1 3/8-inch. Per 100 lineal feet, 55 cents.

WHEN NOT OBTAINABLE IN PLACE WANTED, WE CAN FURNISH SAME AT ABOVE PRICES, NET F. O. B. PHILADELPHIA.

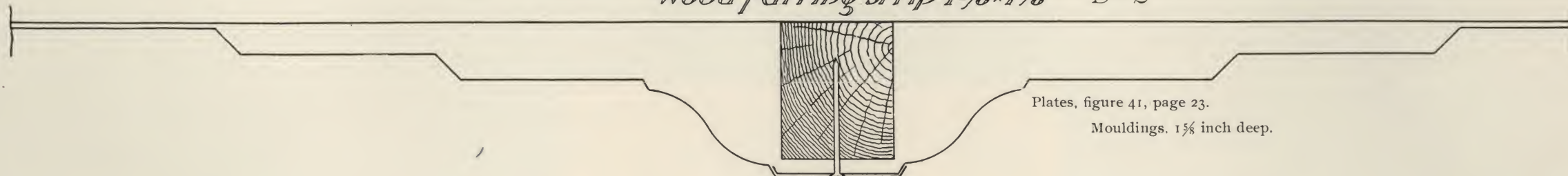
WE call your attention particularly to the end views showing our furring strip and thorough mechanical constructed dust-proof lap dovetail joints, of all our ceiling plates, which ought to be one of the main features thoroughly understood, either by a single purchaser or a committee, when comparing quotations with our competitors.

Illustrations show $\frac{3}{4}$ of actual size Wood Furring Strip and Moulded Plates

Wood furring strip $1\frac{1}{8} \times 1\frac{3}{8}$ A-1



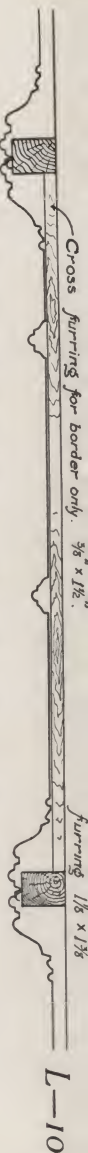
Wood furring strip $1\frac{3}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$ B-2



Wood furring strip $2 \times 1\frac{3}{8}$ C-3



Cross Furring for Border Mould Plates. Figs. 59 and 60, page 26.



Illustrations show $\frac{3}{4}$ of actual size Wood Furring and Plate Mouldings.

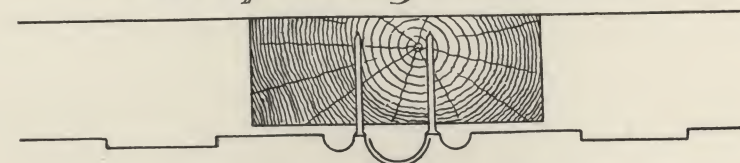
D-4 Furring $1\frac{1}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$



Moulding Plates, figure 35, page 22, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep mouldings.

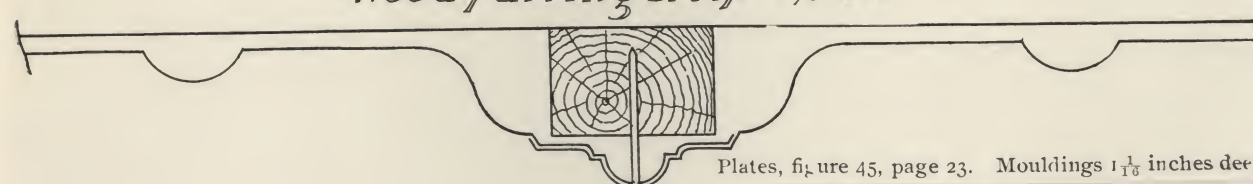
E-5

Wood furring strip $\frac{3}{4} \times 2$ "



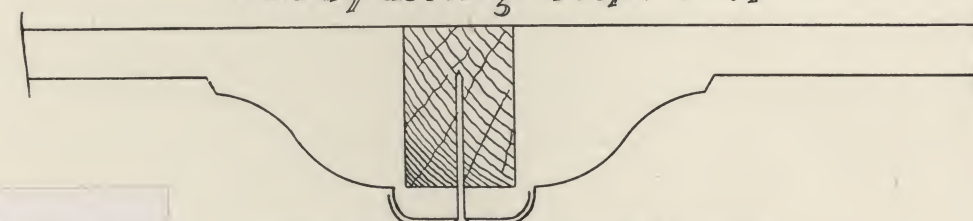
Plates, figure 1328, pages 18 to 20 and 27..

Wood furring strip $1\frac{1}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$ " F-6



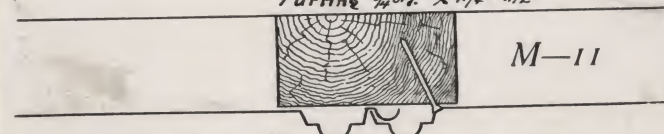
Plates, figure 45, page 23. Mouldings $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches deep.

Wood furring strip $1 \times \frac{3}{4}$ " G-7



Plates, figure 51, page 24. 1 inch deep Mouldings.

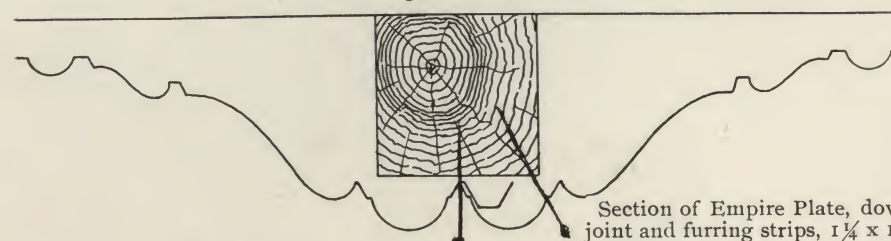
Furring $\frac{3}{4} \times 1 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ "



M-11

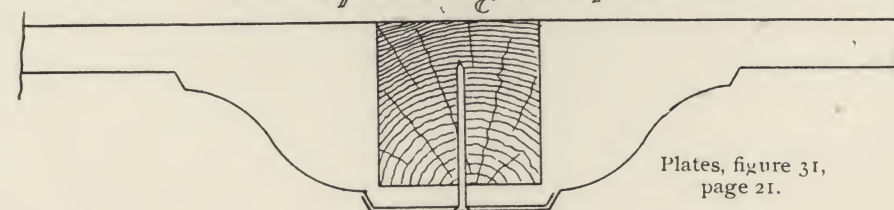
Furring and Lap of Plates applies to Plates on pages 42 and 99.

Wood furring strip $1\frac{1}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$ " H-8



Plates, figure 55, page 26. $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch deep mouldings.

Wood furring strip $1\frac{1}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$ " K-9



Plates, figure 31, page 21.

$1\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep mouldings.

WE PAINT ALL STEEL CEILING WITH RED OXIDE OF IRON PAINT BEFORE SHIPPING.

....Special Notice to our Patrons....

Relating to the preparation of our Sheet Steel Ceiling Materials in coating with the best Oxide of Iron
 Paint before shipping—Reasons for so doing based upon Twenty Years of our own experience
 and the experience of well-established Architects and Contractors.



DURING the past fifty years a great deal of attention and investigation, and tests of different compounds has been given as to the best process for coating and character of material to use for protecting iron or steel surfaces, that enter into the construction of buildings, exterior or interior, either in sheet form or structural work. During this time different compounds of paint (against atmospheric influences) have been tried and the results carefully watched, both by owners, architects, civil engineers and contractors. The results of these trials and investigations have been made known to the public, and in many instances are (and enforced by many leading architects) embodied in the specifications. Based upon the experience and test which has been made during these fifty years, and the least or shortest time of exposure upon which an opinion was made is three years test or trial extending through a series of intervals up to fifty years. Now when new or old buildings are to be constructed or altered, where iron or steel in sheet form for ceilings or I beams for structural work is intended to be used, specifications embody the following treatment of the metal surfaces. (We omit structural work specifications, which are the same as the foregoing, as we only wish to keep prominent to the public, the mode and manner of protecting the surface of sheet steel or iron when used for ceilings or sidewalls.) All sheets steel or iron for the ceilings or sidewalls, to have one heavy coat each side, of pure oxide of iron and linseed oil before shipping. After materials are put in place the outside surface shall be treated with pure lead or zinc combined with linseed oil, turpentine and the best Japan dryer, in such consistency as to

apply a good and heavy covering coat. A second coat of lead to be applied as soon as the first coat is dry, and while applying the second coat of lead or zinc, the necessary puttying shall be done. The third coat to consist of lead or zinc in colors or tints desired by the owner, or architect, and when a solid color is desired without tints, two heavy coats of lead or zinc in proportion as above prescribed will suffice.

In the foregoing the public will note that the only sure protection to sheet iron or steel is greatly dependent upon the first coat given it, which should be of oxide of iron and linseed oil. This surface then can be relied upon to protect the iron or steel from oxidation, also prevent any sulphur or phosphorous elements predominating through the surface of white paint, and protect any light colors that are applied after the first coat is put on, of oxide of iron. It prevents the steel or iron surface from producing rust or dark stains. It thoroughly protects the surface next to the plaster or joist from rusting. Under these circumstances and backed by the best known authorities, we *paint* all of our *ceiling steel sheets, mouldings, centers* and *zinc work* before shipping with one *heavy coat* each side with the best *oxide of iron and linseed oil*. Backed by the best authorities we would not offer to the public a sheet of black steel painted white before shipping, as we are confident in the course of three or four years, the defects which will follow lead or zinc coating when applied directly to black steel or iron sheets, would predominate greatly to the expense and dissatisfaction of the owner and be detrimental to this character of work for interior furnishings.

We also wish to correct a false impression that has been

created to the public by some ceiling manufacturing companies who paint their metal ceiling work a coat of white before shipping, and buyers have been led to believe that this coat of white saves them an extra cost in decorating. Also cost the manufacturer more to paint it white than if it was painted with red oxide of iron paint before shipping. First: The cost to the manufacturer of painting white as is now done by the ceiling trade is no more than painting with red oxide of iron. In fact it is to some extent cheaper, opens up a channel to use the most inferior ingredients, such as whiting, ochre, byrites and cheap oils. When the work is finished with this first white coat, the dealer or agent after putting up the material can to some extent finish the decorating by using lead and oil, making one additional coat answer. This is only temporary and of short life. This same material painted white before shipping requires two coats of lead after it is applied. We guarantee that our goods, painted red before shipping, and after they are put in place on the ceilings, two coats of lead applied on the surface, they will present a better appearance than the other character of goods above alluded to. We mention this to show that there is no economy in having the materials painted white before shipping, but on the contrary it is a great detriment to the material, and will prove an awful expense to the user in the end. The true gainer in the coating of steel ceilings white before shipping rests with the agent or dealer; he possibly may gain the cost of a coat of white by palming off to the owner that his contract was for two coats of white, it having one coat of white before shipping, he only has to apply the second coat and his contract is finished. This middle man saves the cost

of one coat of white, but the owner in the end will lose three times the saving, before many years expire.

The Supervising Architect of the public schools in the city of Philadelphia has had a large experience in steel ceiling work for the public school buildings, and it dates over a period of seven or eight years, from a close observation and actual investigations, he embodies in specifications for steel ceilings to be used in the public school buildings, all the steel ceiling materials shall be painted one coat each side with the best oxide of iron and pure linseed oil before erecting. After they are applied the decorations shall be done in pure lead, oil and tints consisting of three coat work, mixed with a proportionate part of pure linseed oil, turpentine and dryer.

We make a stronger more explicit argument in favor of painting steel ceiling and sidewall material with oxide of iron and oil before shipping and give our reasons.

We do not paint any of our *ceiling goods white* before shipping, as it has proven a great failure to this special industry, and disastrous to metal ceiling work, all steel ceiling materials before leaving the factory are painted one coat of oxide of iron, using pure linseed oil. This prevents the steel from discoloring the white paint, as all steel sheets contain more or less sulphur and phosphorous, and if painted directly on their black surfaces with white paint, no matter how many coats of lead and oil are applied, the sulphur and phosphorous spots will predominate in yellow or dark spots. This is on the same principle that knots appear on wood after being painted white, unless first treated with shellac. Shellac treatment prepares the knot surfaces, so that after applying one or more coats of light colors, the knots will not predominate or show through the white paint. Referring back to the process of painting the steel white before shipping, we know that many companies have resorted to a process of merely dipping the sheets or plates into a trough, filled with a mixture called white paint, and then stand the material in racks to dry, which allows the surplus liquid paint to run off into a second receptacle or trough (this refuse reused), the steel will be very lightly coated. In fact, if purchasers of this character of goods will examine closely, they will see that there is hardly any coating at all on the surfaces, merely faint traces of light paint, the black steel predominating through in reflection, the principal materials visible on the surface of the steel, are a glossy oil mixed with benzine and dryer, and the body of white, composed of whiting, byrites, or zinc is very light, hardly traceable. In painting our material with the best oxide of iron and linseed oil, the sheets are submerged in a tank of the liquid paint, well mixed and of heavy consistency, the sheets are then passed

through cushion rolls under a pressure equal to fifty tons to the square foot of surface. This squeezes and rubs the coating into all the fibres and pores of the sheets and straightens up the coating so that there is an even surface, well applied to both sides. For comparison, our customers should take one sheet of our steel, painted under this process, and one sheet of the white dipped steel ceiling of some other company's manufacture, and the comparison will develop all that we have asserted and a great deal more, and prove conclusively our claims are well founded. Our process of coating with the best red oxide of iron and pure linseed oil, insures the retaining (without discoloring or chalking off) any valuable light painting that might be done in the form of decorations after the work is up, and it is one of the most false ideas and most misleading processes ever practiced upon the public, to prepare ceiling plates made from iron or steel by painting them white before shipping. The only saving and economy in this process, falls to those who buy them to sell, and put them up and thereby save the cost of one or more coats to finish decorating as they term it. The buyer or owner of the ceiling who has it for his own use, on his own property, loses ten fold the cost saved by the workman or agent who puts up the work. There is no surety of getting good results when patronizing this character of interior materials, unless they are first painted each side of their surfaces with the best quality of oxide iron and oil before using.

We ask our inquiring public and buying customers why do the best established architects, the most prominent contractors and the civil engineers of high standing, embody in all specifications (when iron or steel either sheet form or structural iron is to be used, whether it enters into the interior or exterior of the building), *must be painted one or two coats of the best oxide of iron* before applying or putting up. Simply to have the surfaces protected from the atmospheric influences, prepare the surfaces for receiving and retain any zinc or lead paints of the most delicate shades or tints. To prevent discoloring, scaling, cracking or chalking off. Oxide coating will arrest the absorption of the white or tinted coats, and let the full body of lead paint remain on the surfaces of the material in such an amount that it will dry and become susceptible to continuous washing and cleansing, when it should become dirty, smoky or dusty from natural causes of the interior of the building (in the rooms which they are applied). This process of cleaning with water and soap saves the cost of repainting, and only when the colors first used become monotonous, and a change of color is desirable, that additional expense is incurred after the work is up and painted according to our directions, but we doubt very much

if steel work for ceilings, painted white or merely dipped with white before shipping, and after being put in place painted one or two coats of lead would after one or two years' exposure, be in condition to stand the process of thoroughly washing and drying. Ours will certainly *stand this treatment* without any bad effects.

We have already stated that the compound used for painting steel white before shipping could be composed of the cheapest mixtures known to painters. (This is based upon our examination of several samples of this material we obtained). After this cheap coating of white is applied, the product is then offered to the public, sold, erected, put up and given its second coat of lead and oil. In the course of two or three years the troubles that we have cited in the early part of this communication, commence, first with the discoloring spots brought out through the light paints caused by the sulphur or phosphorous action predominating (contained in the body of the steel sheets). Discoloration of a dark nature follows, chalking and peeling in spots and places. When this is observed, the material, and in many instances the painter is condemned and accused of using impure materials in painting, but this is not the whole cause, the painter should not be blamed, neither should the product be condemned. The whole fault lies in the preparation of the surface of the steel before shipping, and no matter how often the painter attempts to cover these spots they will continue to come forward. The action of lead or zinc paint on the steel surface compares favorably (as we have above stated) with the well known process of treating knots, and the only remedy to effectually stop this, and remove the unsightly spots in metal ceilings is to have the painter give the entire surface a heavy coat of the best oxide of iron and linseed oil. When this is dry he can put on two or more coats of the best lead and oil, these two coats will be lasting and remain in perfect condition, free from staining, chalking or cracking, and only washing its surface is needed to bring it back to its first and original state of beauty.

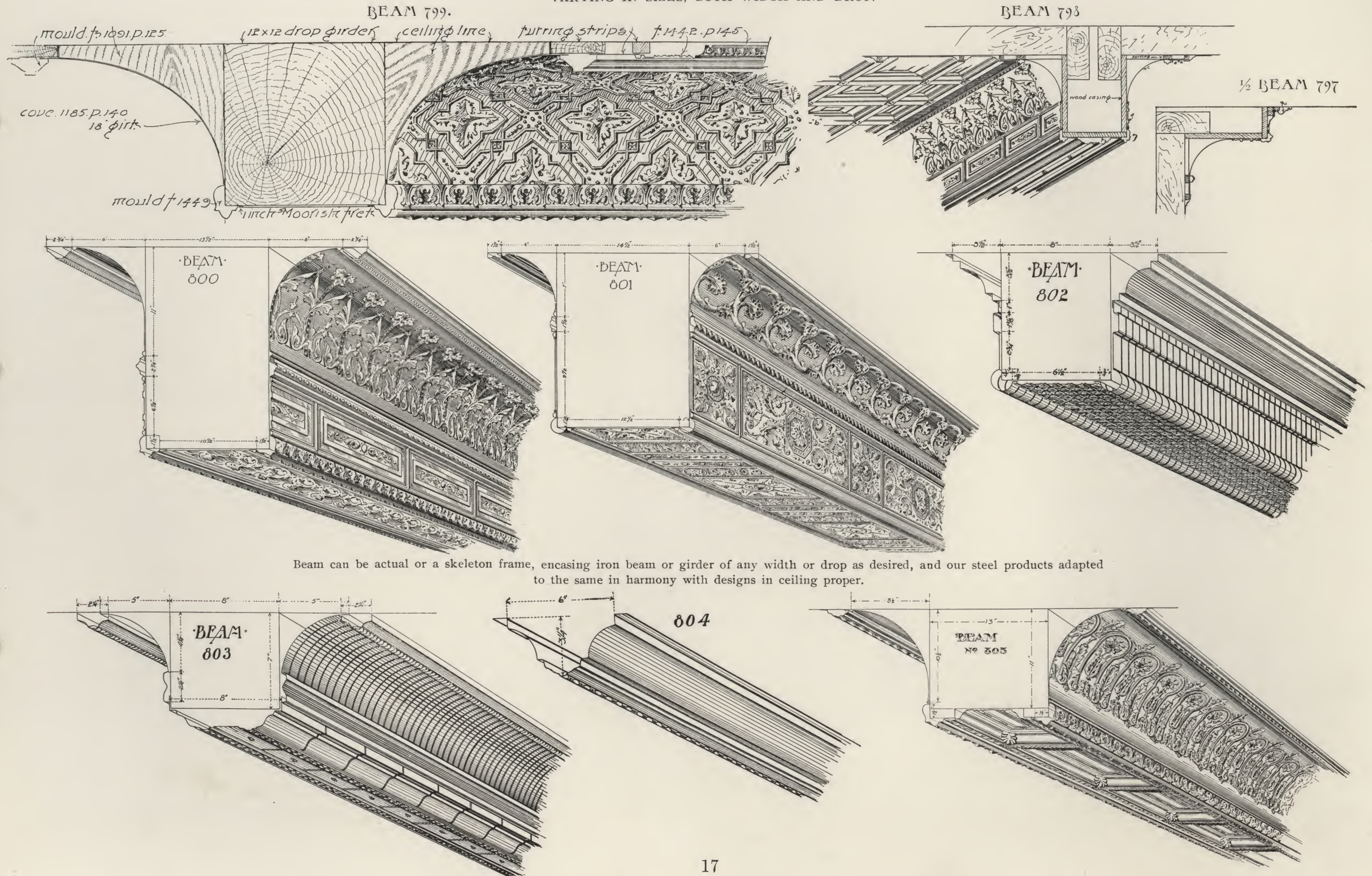
Yours very truly,

THE PENN METAL CEILING AND ROOFING CO.
LIMITED.

N. B.—If you wish to obtain the best and most satisfactory results from the use of steel ceiling, be sure and specify: All steel ceilings must be painted one coat each side with pure oxide of iron and linseed oil before shipping.

BEAM OR GIRDER COVERINGS.

VARYING IN SIZES, BOTH WIDTH AND DROP.



RENAISSANCE FIELD CEILING AND SIDE WALL PLATES.

SHALLOW BEAD MOULD. $\frac{3}{8}$ -INCH DEEP.

Fig. 1.



Centers. 15 x 20 inch.

Fig 2



Quarter Section of Combination Field Border and Cove.

Fig. 3



Centers. 24 x 18 inch.

Fig. 4.



Centers. 18 x 18 inch cuts.

Fig. 6.



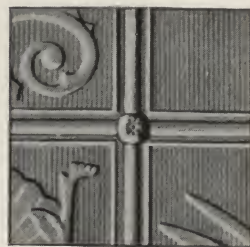
Quarter Section of Combination Cove Field and Mouldings.

Fig. 5



Centers. 18 x 24 inch.

Fig. 7



Bead Mould Plates, Lap and Rosette, finish, $\frac{3}{8}$ depth.

RENAISSANCE FIELD CEILING AND SIDE WALL PLATES.

SHALLOW BEAD Mould LAP, $\frac{3}{8}$ INCH DEEP.

Fig. 8



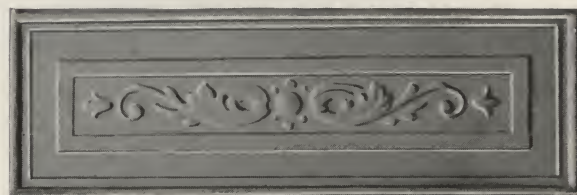
Centers. 18 x 18 inch.

Fig. 9



Centers. 18 x 18 inch.

Fig. 10



Centers. 6 x 18 inch.

Fig. 11



Centers. 18 x 36 inch.

Fig. 12



Centers. 9 x 18 inch.

Fig. 13



Centers. 18 x 18 inch.

Fig. 14



Centers. 18 x 18 inch.

Fig. 15



Centers. 9 x 9 inch.



Wood furring strip $\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{2}$ "
Bead Mould Plates.

RENAISSANCE FIELD CEILING AND SIDE WALL PLATES.
SHALLOW BEAD MOULD LAP, $\frac{3}{8}$ INCH DEEP.

Fig. 16



Centers. 18 x 24 inch.
Fig. 19



Centers. 18 x 18 inch.

Fig. 17



Centers. 18 x 36 inch.

Fig. 20



Centers. 18 x 18 inch.
20

Fig. 18



Centers. 18 x 24 inch.
Fig. 21



Centers. 18 x 18 inch.

RENAISSANCE MOULD PLATES

1 1/4 INCH DEEP.

DEEP MOULDING PLATES, SHOWS PERFECT DUST PROOF DOVETAIL LOCK JOINTS.

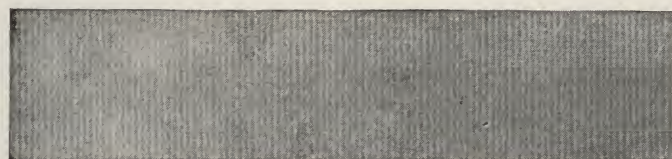
Fig. 22



Corner finish without button rosette.

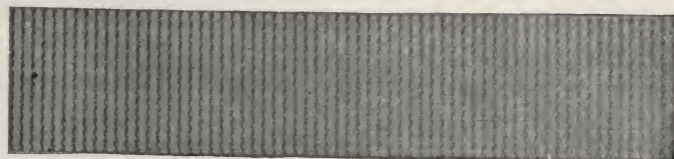
Shows deep moulding plates lapped. Depth of moulding, 1 1/4 inches. Width of face, 1 1/4 inches.

Fig. 23-A



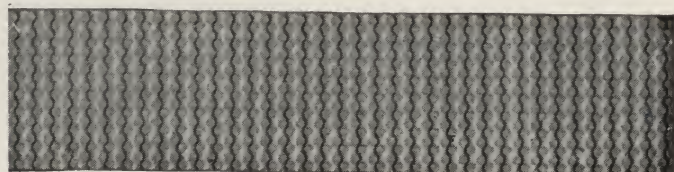
Finishing styling, 1/8 embossed, used between plates or from outside plate edges to cornice or coves. Size of sheet, longest, 30 x 120 inches. Per square foot, 8c.

Fig. 23-B



Finishing styling, 3/8 embossed, used between plates or from outside plate edges to cornice or coves. Size of sheet, longest, 28 x 72 inches. Per square foot, 8c.

Fig. 23-C



Finishing styling, 3/8 embossed, used between plates or from outside plate edges to cornice or coves. Size of sheet, longest, 27 x 96 inches. Per square foot, 8c.

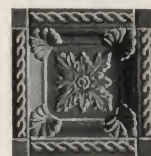
FINISHING STYLING TO COVE, USED WITH ALL STYLE PLATES.

Fig. 24



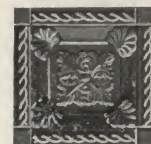
Centers. 18 x 36 inch.
Special Plate.

Fig. 25



Centers. 9 x 9 inch.

Fig. 26



Centers. 9 x 9 inch.

Fig. 27



Centers. 9 x 9 inch.

Fig. 28



Centers. 18 x 18 inch.

Fig. 29



Centers. 9 x 18 inch.

Fig. 32



Centers. 18 x 36 inch.

Fig. 30



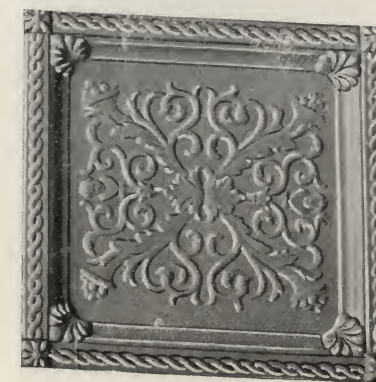
Centers. 18 x 36 inch.

Fig. 31



Triangular Plates. 18 x 18 x 25 inch.

Fig. 33



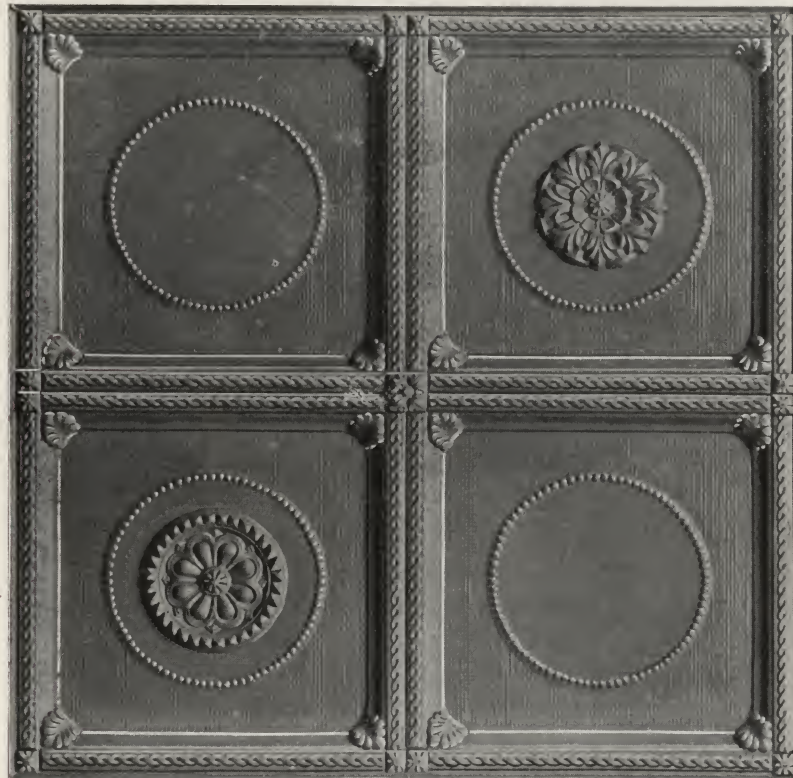
Centers. 18 x 18 inch.



IMPERIAL MOULD PLATES

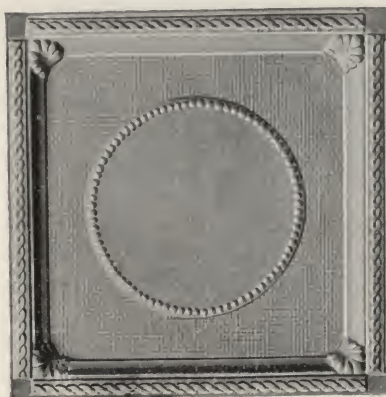
WITH OR WITHOUT RAISED CENTERS $1\frac{3}{8}$ INCH DEEP.

Fig. 34



Cluster of Alternate Plates. Fig. 35 and 36.

Fig. 35



Size Plate, $25\frac{1}{4} \times 25\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

Fig. 36



Size Plate, $25\frac{1}{4} \times 25\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

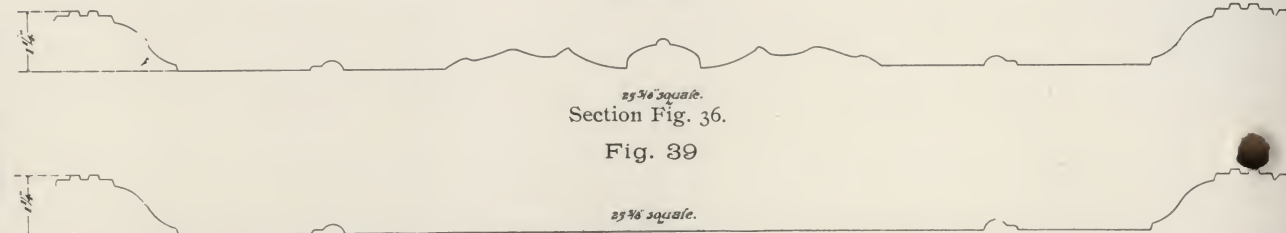
These Plates, butt edges and lap over Dovetail Rib. See D 4, page 14.

Fig. 37



This Moulding as in figure 40, can be used, when desired, in combination of any number of Plates.

Fig. 38

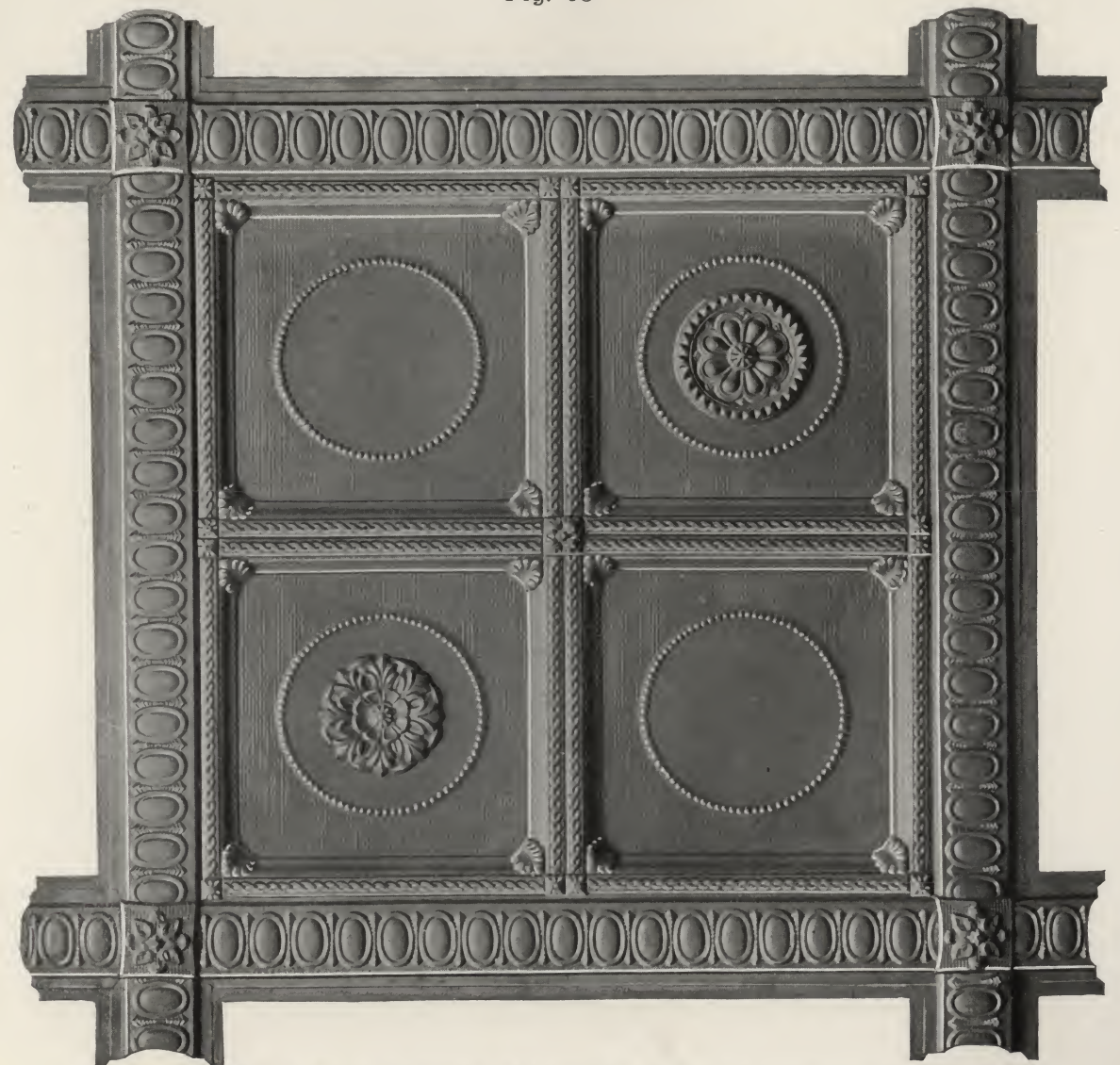


Section Fig. 36.

Fig. 39

Section Fig. 35.

Fig. 40



Cluster of Figs. 35 and 36, surrounded with large Egg Mould and Corner Zinc Drop Blocks.

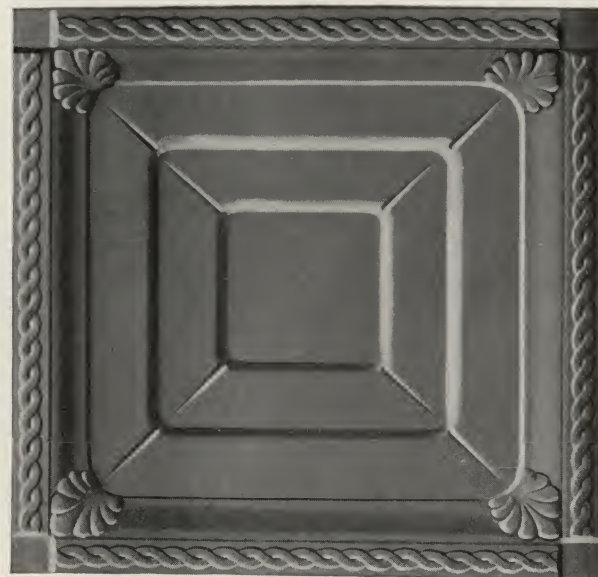
RECEDING MOULD PLATES, 1 1/8 INCH DEEP.

Fig. 41



Centers. 18 x 36 inch.

Fig. 42



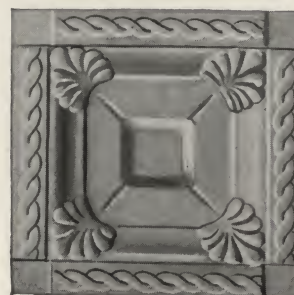
Centers. 18 x 18 inch.

Fig. 43



Centers. 18 x 9 inch.

Fig. 44



Centers. 9 x 9 inch.

COLONIAL MOULD PLATES, 1 1/8 INCH DEEP.

Wood furring strip 3/4" x 1 1/2"

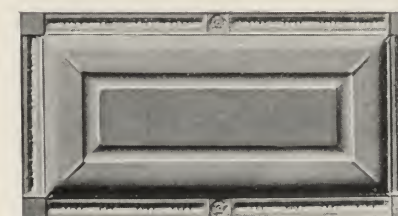


Fig. 45



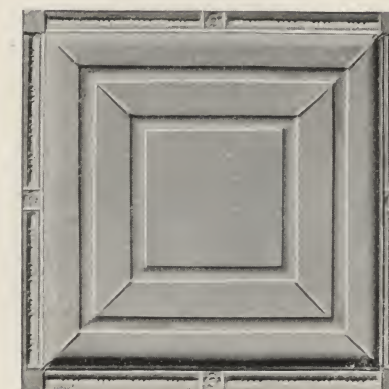
Centers. 24 x 48 inch.

Fig. 46



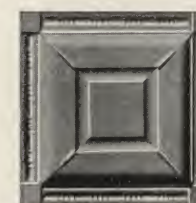
Centers. 12 x 24 inch.

Fig. 47



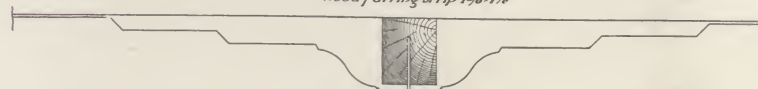
Centers. 24 x 24 inch.

Fig. 48



Centers. 12 x 12 inch.

Wood furring strip 1 3/4" x 1 1/2"



Section of Lap.

COLONIAL STYLES, EXTRA DEEP MOULD PLATES

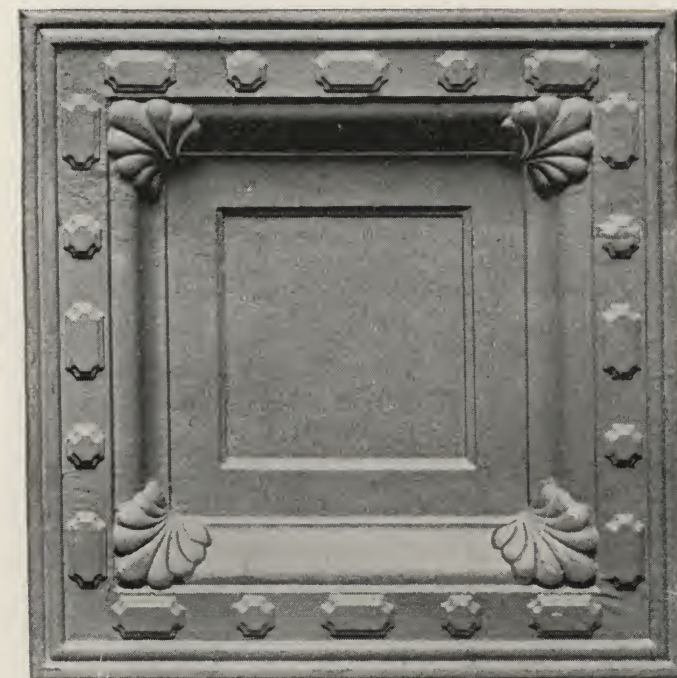
Fig. 49

2 1/4 INCH DEEP.



Centers. 19 x 38 inch.

Fig. 50



Centers. 19 x 19 inch.

ADAMS' RENAISSANCE MOULD PLATES

Fig. 51

1 INCH DEEP.



Centers. 22 3/8 x 16 3/8 inch.

Fig. 52



Centers. 16 3/8 x 11 1/8 inch.

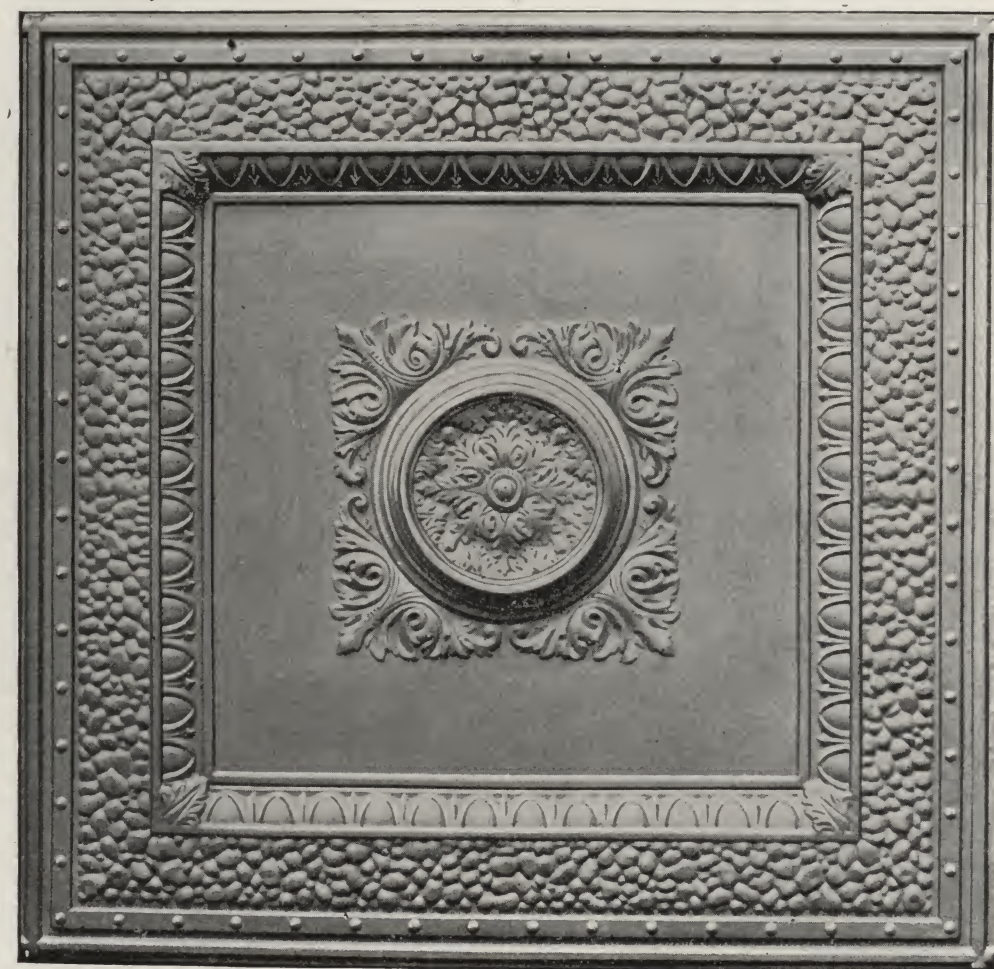


GERMAN RENAISSANCE CEILING PANEL PLATES

Centers of Laps, $3\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$. Depth of moulding, $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches. Size of furring strips to be used with these plates, $1\frac{3}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$ inch. Double Stamped Ceiling Plates, concave outside and convex inside configuration. $7\frac{1}{5}$ square feet in each Plate. $14\frac{1}{2}$ Plates constitute 100 square feet.

Fig. 33

GERMAN RENAISSANCE CEILING PANEL PLATE.

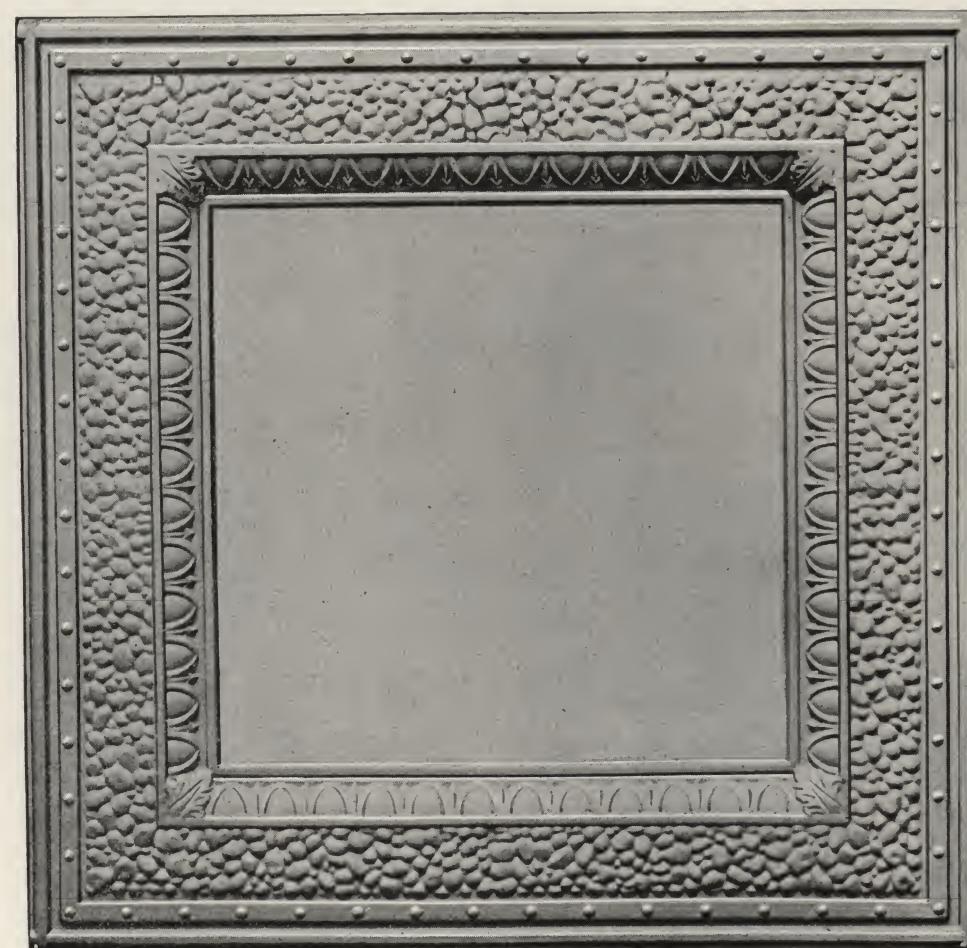


ENRICHED CENTER CEILING PLATE.

Size, $3\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$.

Fig. 34

GERMAN RENAISSANCE CEILING PANEL PLATE.



PLAIN CENTER CEILING PLATE.

Size, $3\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$.

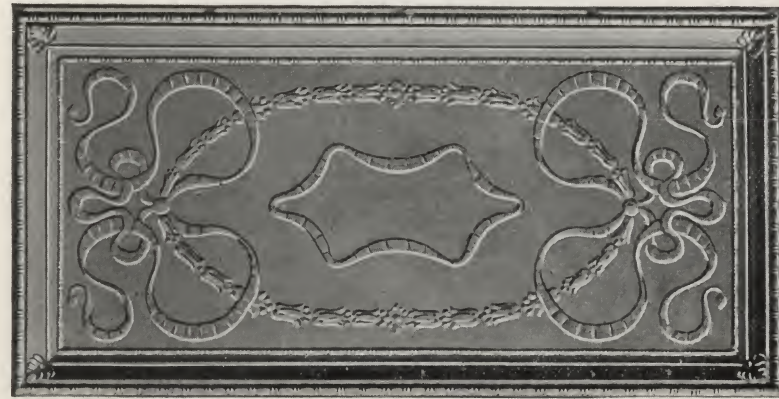


ONE SOLID SHEET OF STEEL

These are our latest productions in Art Steel Ceiling Plates, each plate covers $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches square, after making the dovetail lock joint-lap, which is dust proof and requires no extra work in puttying and closing defects which exist in many other manufacturers' ceiling plates. It also forms a separate finished center in itself when desired. When applied wholly as a ceiling in combination with our enriched Coves, Borders, Mouldings, etc., (using both styles of plates or one style, as desired, in the combination in designing the ceiling.) (Complete centers of any styles we make can be adapted to these plates.) Will blend one of the richest pieces of Art Steel work ever produced. They can also be worked in combination with all of our Art Steel Ceiling Plates. Arranged so as to combine with beam or drop girder design and rich corner blocks in the combination when desired. N. B.—Not a nail is exposed to view after work is completed. Combination of alternate plates and drop girder, using this style plate.

EMPIRE CEILING PLATES $1\frac{3}{8}$ INCH DEEP MOULDING

Fig. 55



Size 24 x 48 inch.

Fig. 59



Border Section, size 24 x 24 inch.

Fig. 62



Field Centers. Size 48 x 48 inch.

Fig. 56



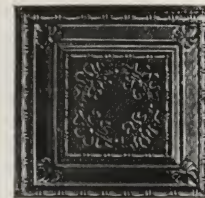
Size 24 x 24 inch.

Fig. 57



Size 12 x 24 inch.

Fig. 58



Size 12 x 12 inch.

Fig. 60



Border Mould Plate. Size 24 x 24 inch.

Fig. 61



Empire Frieze. Size $20\frac{1}{2}$ x 36 inch.

Fig. 63



Empire Cove, $20\frac{1}{2}$ x 36 inch.

RENAISSANCE FIELD, SIDE WALL, WAINSCOTING AND FRIEZE PLATES.

BEAD MOULD LAP PLATES, $\frac{3}{16}$ INCH DEEP.

Fig. 64



Centers. 12 x 12 inch.

Fig. 65



Centers. 12 x 12 inch.

Fig. 15.



Centers. 9 x 9 inch.

Fig. 66



Centers. 26 x 14 1/2 inch.

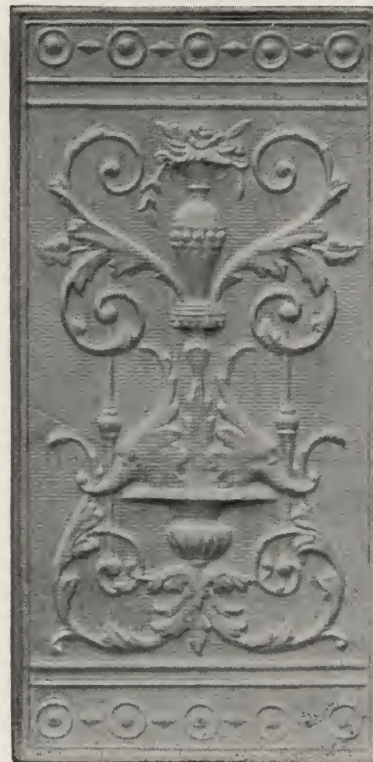
Fig. 70

Fig. 67



Centers. 12 x 24 inch.

Fig. 68



Centers. 12 x 24 inch.

Fig. 69

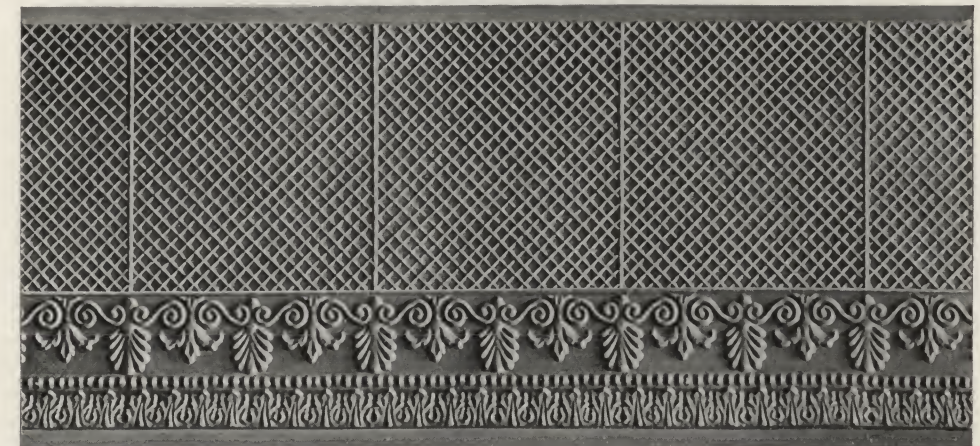


Centers. 9 x 24 inch.



Centers. 24 x 10 inch.

Fig. 71



EMPIRE AND ROCCO FREIZE OR COVES

ROCCO

Fig. 72



Frieze. Size 19½ x 36 inch.

Fig. 73



Cove. Size 19½ x 36 inch.

EMPIRE

Fig. 74



Frieze. Size 19½ x 96 inch.

Fig. 75



Cove. Size 19½ x 96 inch.

IMPERIAL FLEUR-DE-LIS, AND GERMAN STYLES, COVES OR BORDERS

FOR CHURCHES, HALLS, RESIDENCES SIDE WALL DECORATIONS.

Fig. 78

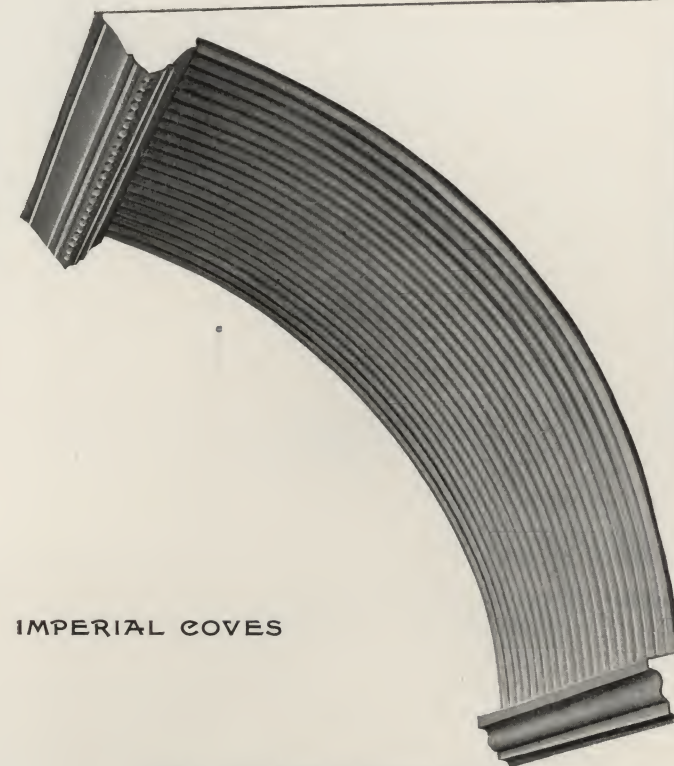
No. 2

Fig. 76

FLEUR-DE-LIS.

Fig. 77

No. 1



IMPERIAL COVES

Size of Girt, from 12 inch to 120 inch.
Width of Curved Plates, in large reeds, 27 inch.

Fig. 79

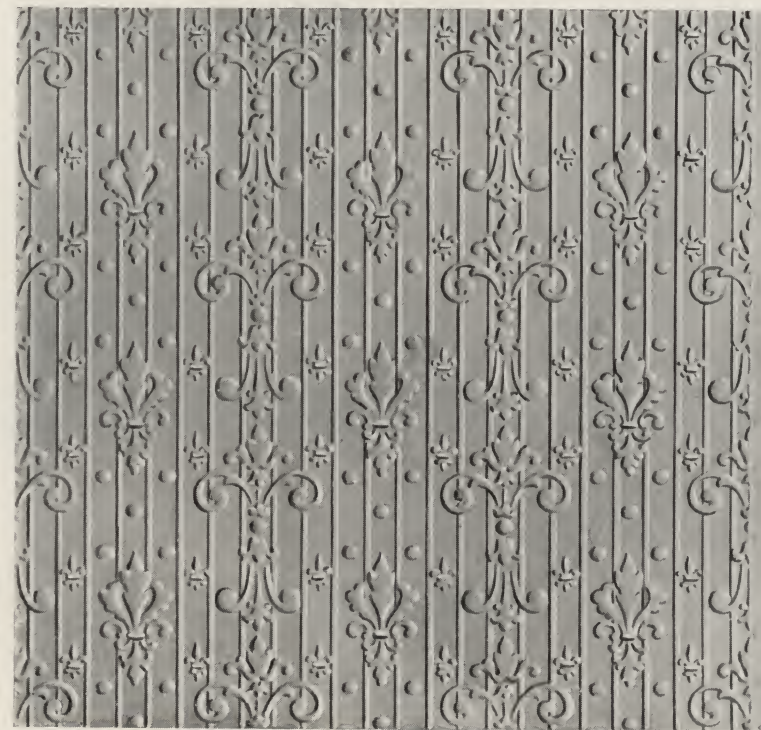


Imperial Cove Girt 10 to 30 inch x 72 to 120 inch long.

Fig. 80



Size 11 1/2 x 96 inch. Frieze or Border.



Size of configurations, length and width, large, 8 x 5 inch.
Small, 4 x 2 1/2 inch.

N. B.—Edges, butt and lap on countersunk lip, making a perfect joint, unobservable when finished.



Size of configurations, length and width, large, 12 x 8 inch.
Small, 8 x 5 inch.

SIZE OF SHEETS, 28 1/4 INCH X 116 1/2 INCH.

Fig. 81



Size 11 1/2 x 96 inch. Cove.

RENAISSANCE BORDERS, FRIEZES OR COVES

Fig. 82



Cove $16\frac{1}{2}$ inch girt. 96 inch long.
Fig. 84



Cove $16\frac{3}{4}$ inch girt. 96 inch long.

Fig. 83



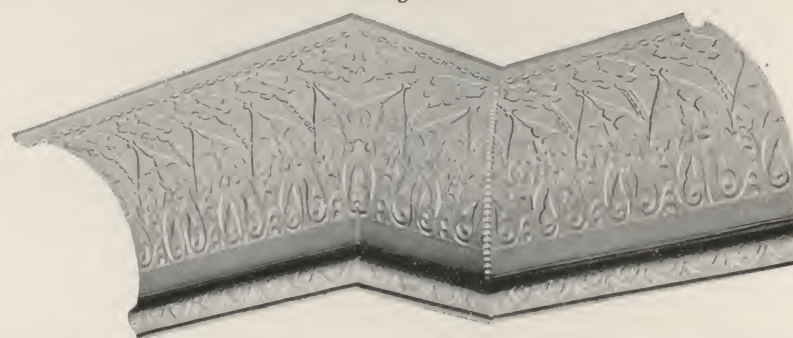
Frieze. Size $16\frac{3}{4}$ x 96 inch.

Fig. 85



Frieze or Border, size $16\frac{3}{4}$ x 96 inch.

Fig. 86



Shows completed Mitred Corners of our Enriched Coves of any style, convex or concave. This mechanical process can be perfected by any careful workman, by following our directions, page 11, and the results are far better than using a stamped corner ornament or leaf, as we illustrate in the above cut. The symmetry of the cove is retained around the sides of the room, without marring the effect of the cove, which will occur if ornaments were used to cover up bad workmanship.

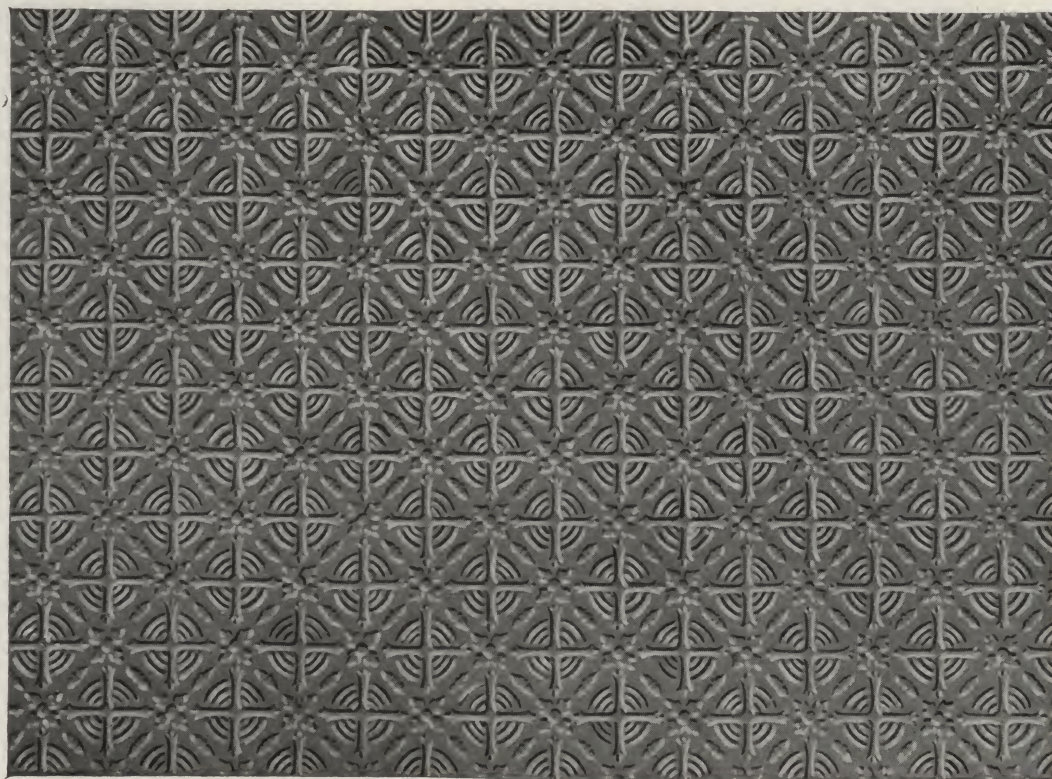
BORDERS, FIELD AND COVES—Continued.

Fig. 87



Italian Renaissance (No. 1), size 18 x 96 inch. Side wall or Ceiling.

Fig. 89



Moorish Diaper (No. 1), 29 x 115 inch. Side wall or Ceiling.

Fig. 88



Fig. 90

Cove, 9 and 18 inch girt.

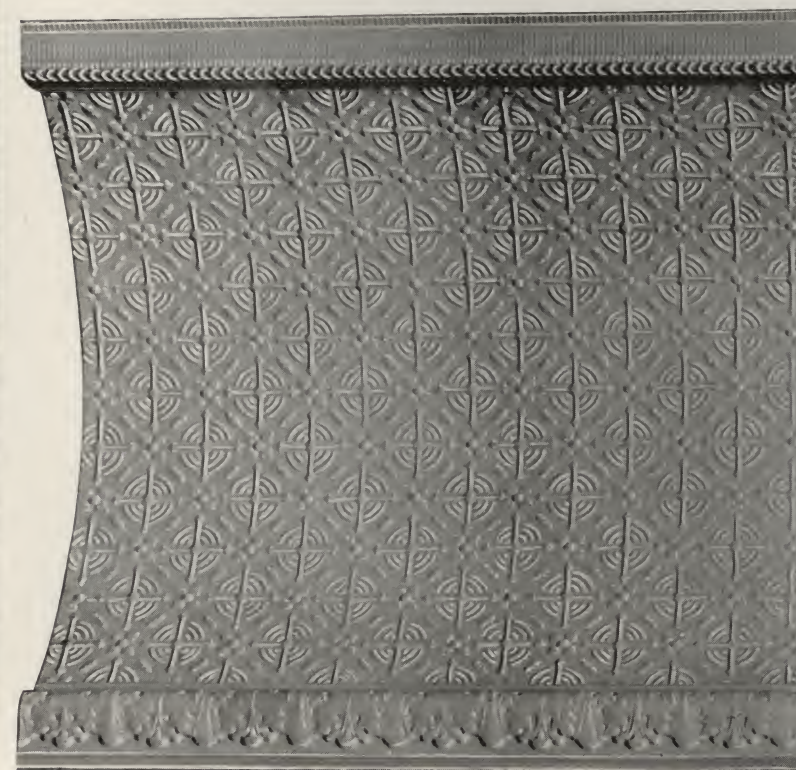


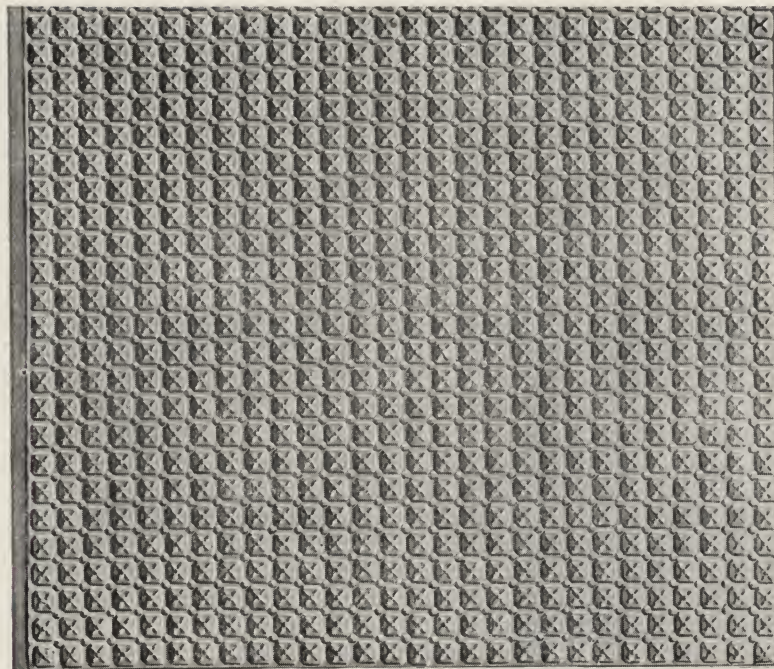
Fig. 91



Greek Border, 16 1/2 x 96 inch.

BORDERS, FIELD, COVES AND WAINSCOTING—Continued.

Fig. 92



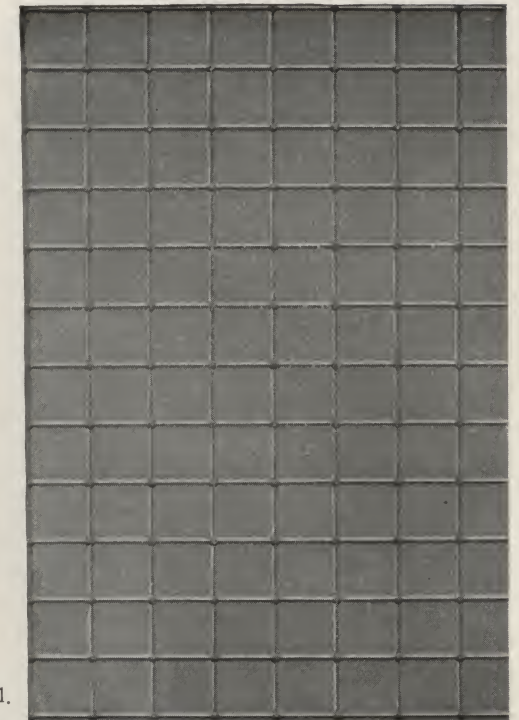
Moorish Diaper No. 2. Size $28\frac{1}{2} \times 117$ inch. Ceilings and Sidewall.

Fig. 93



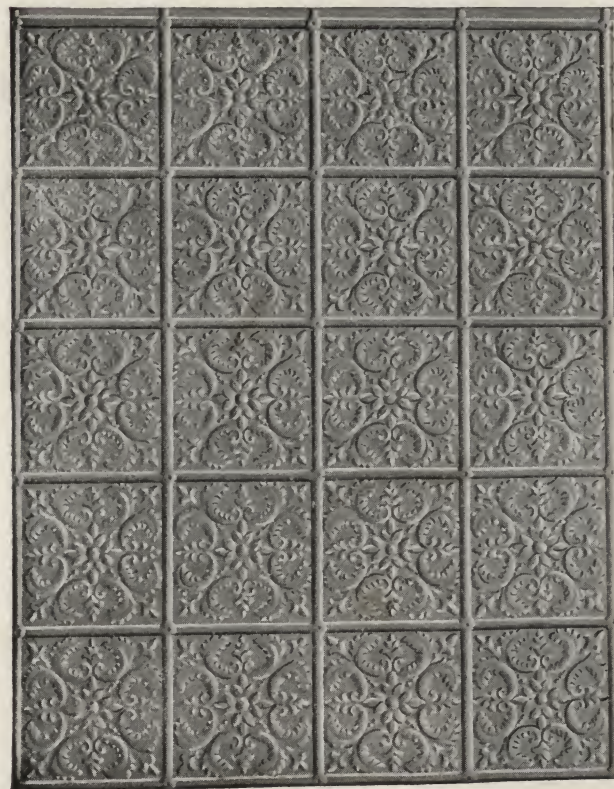
Italian Button Tile No. 1. (Size of Tile 4 inch.) Size of Sheets 28×98 inch. Ceiling or Sidewall.

Fig. 94



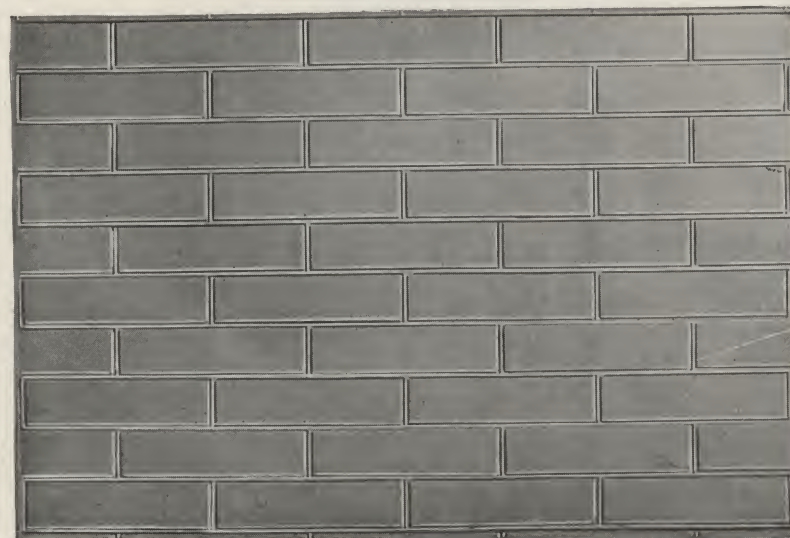
Italian Button Tile No. 2. (Size of Tile $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch.)
Size 25×101 inch. Sidewall or Ceilings.

Fig. 95



Italian Renaissance No. 2. Size of Sheets $29\frac{1}{4} \times 116\frac{1}{4}$.
Size of Tile $5\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

Fig. 96



French Mortar Line, Steel Brick. Size 30×96 inch.

Fig. 97



Plain Mortar Line. Size 30×96 inch.

WAINSCOTING STYLES, WITH DADO, STRAIGHT OR ON THE RAKE

Fig. 98



Fig. 99



Fig. 100



Fig. 101



Fig. 104



PLATES AND MOULDINGS USED IN THESE STYLES,
PAGES 18, 19, 20 21, 22, 55, 56 AND 57.

Fig. 102

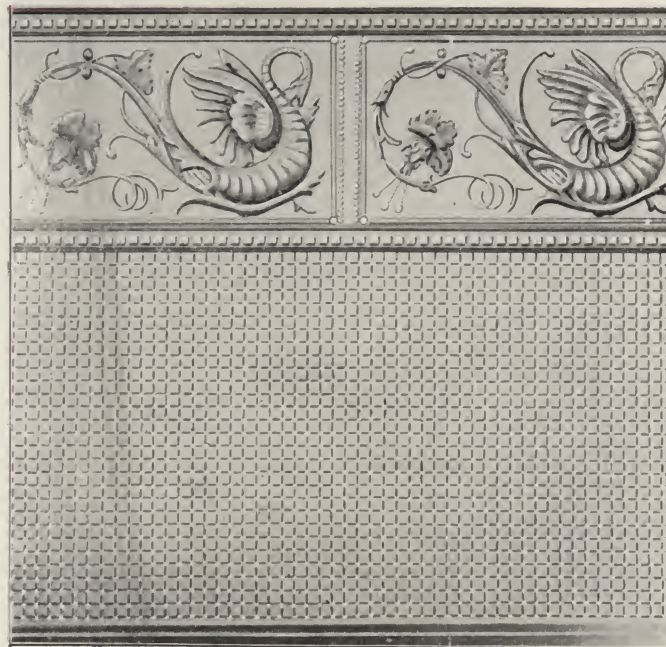
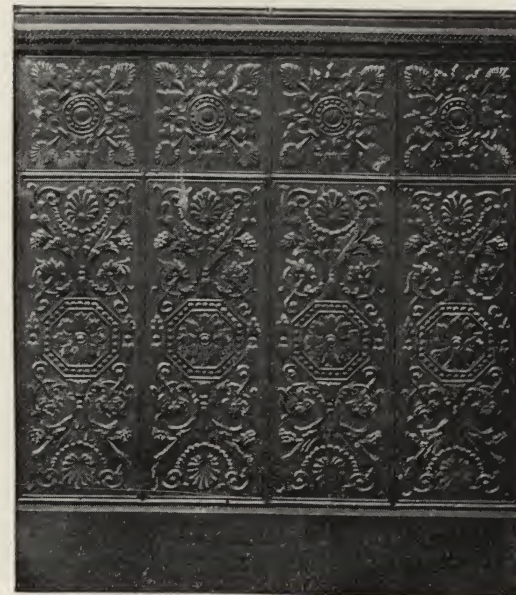


Fig. 103



SIDE WALLS, VIZ: WAINSCOTING, DADO, FIELD, FRIEZE AND COVE

Fig. 105

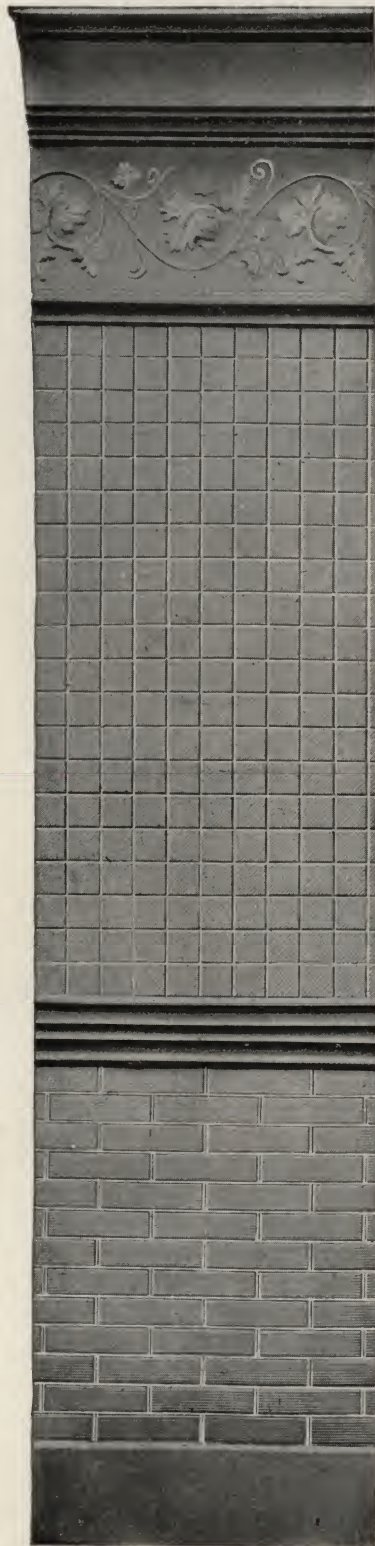


Fig. 106



Fig. 107



Fig. 108



SIDE WALLS, VIZ: WAINSCOTING, DADO, FIELD, FRIEZE AND COVE

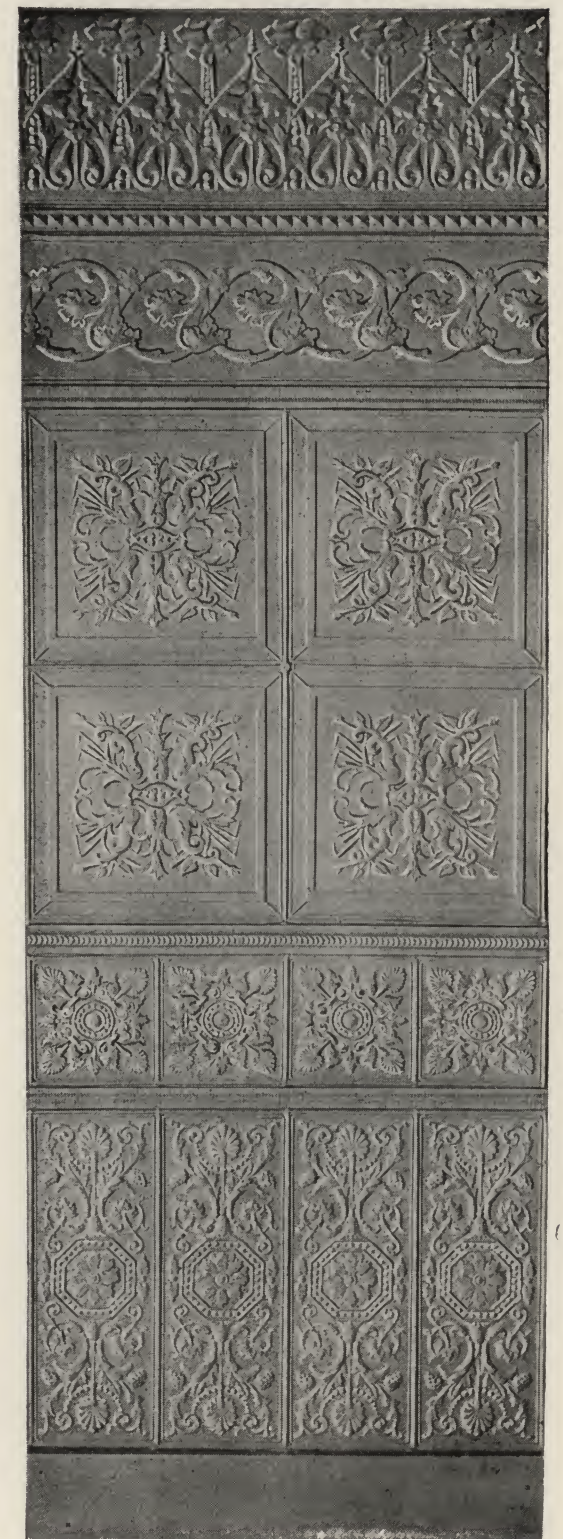
Fig. 109



Fig. 110



Fig. 111



SIDE WALLS, VIZ.: WAINSCOTING, DADO, FIELD, FRIEZE AND COVE

Fig. 112



Fig. 113

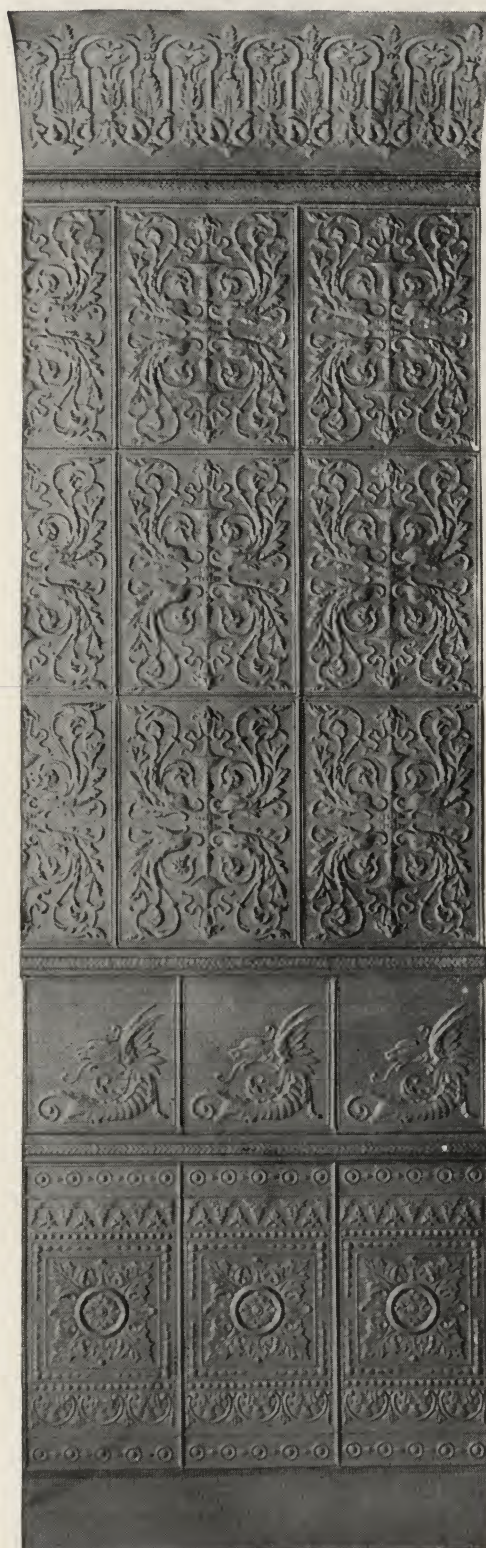
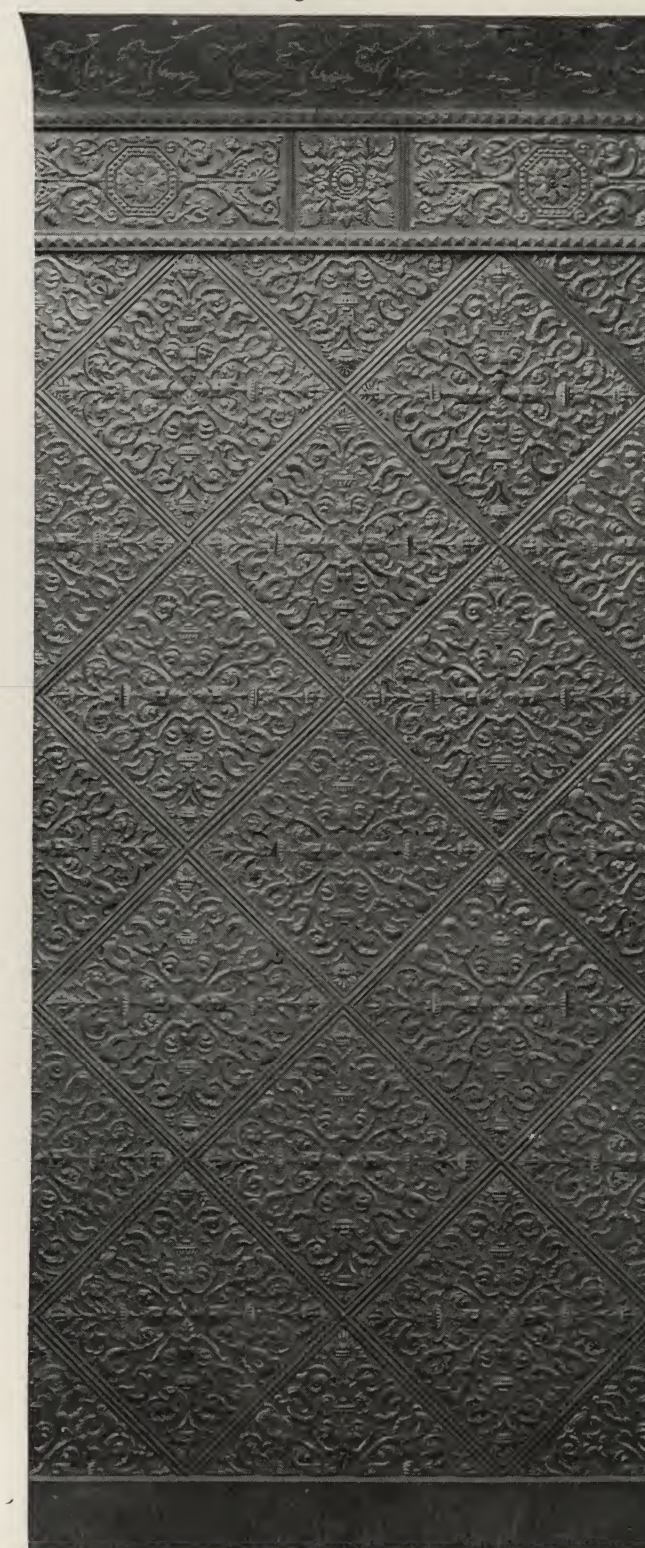


Fig. 114



SIDE WALLS, VIZ: WAINSCOTING, DADO, FIELD, FRIEZE AND COVE

Fig. 115



Fig. 116

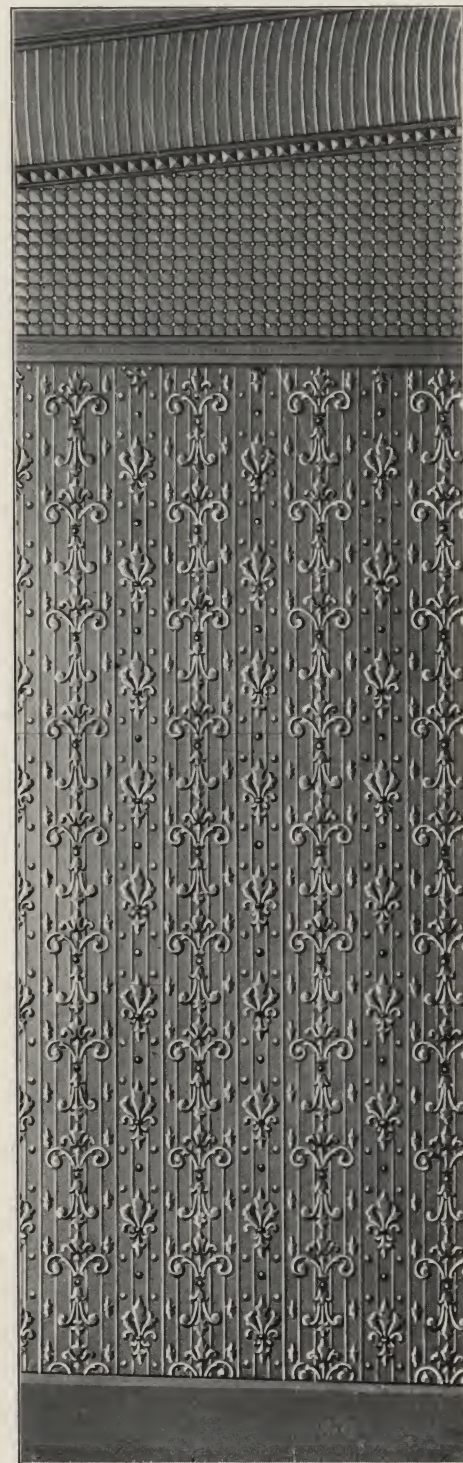


Fig. 117

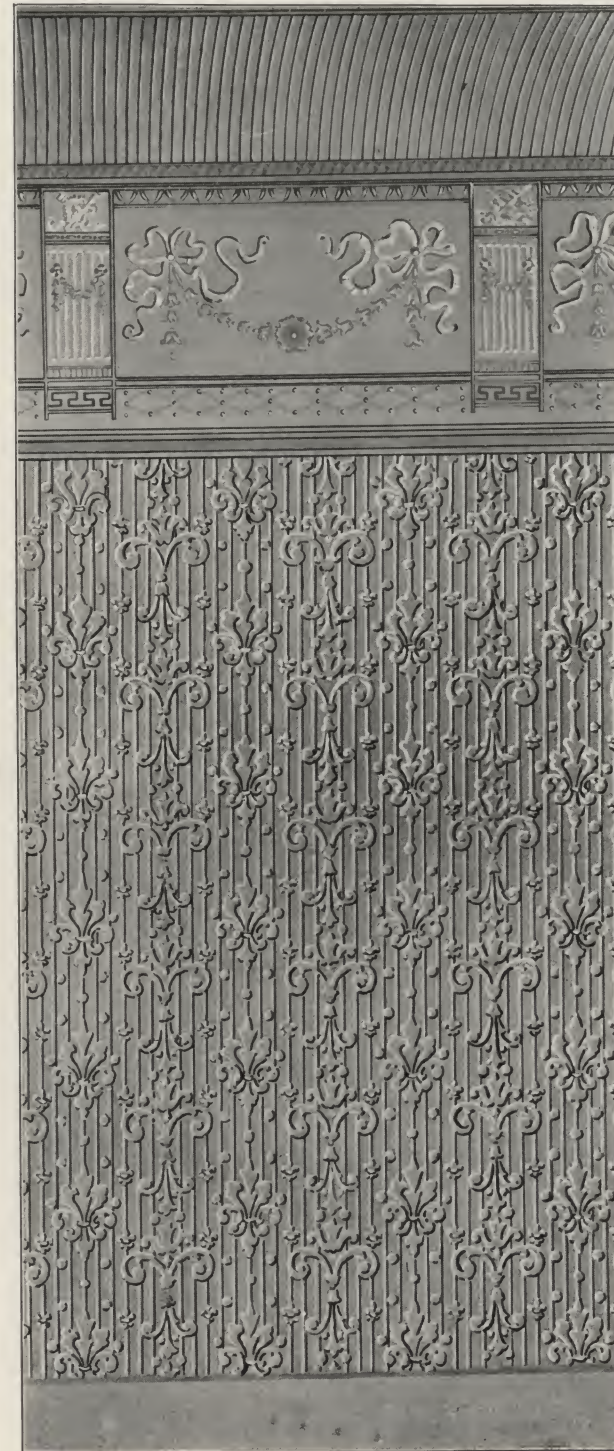
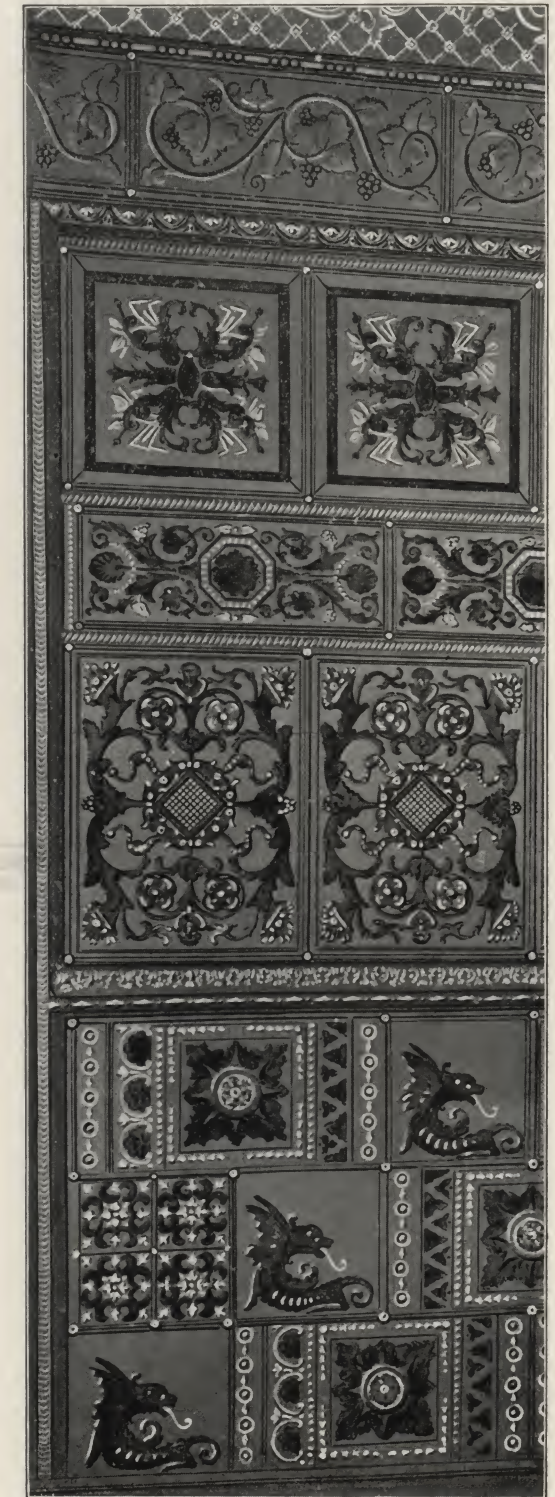


Fig. 118



SIDE WALLS, VIZ: WAINSCOTING, DADO, FIELD, FRIEZE AND COVE

Fig. 119



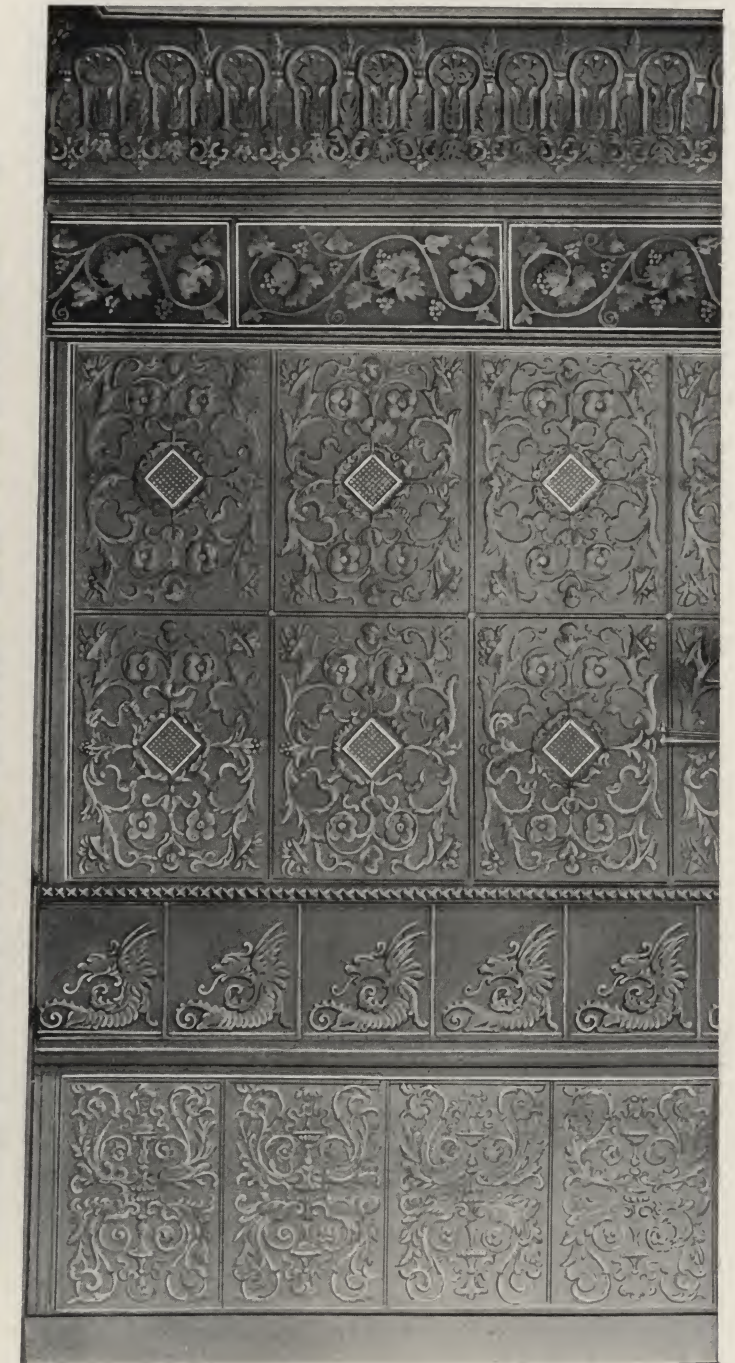
Fig. 120



Fig. 121



Fig. 122



SIDE WALLS, VIZ.: WAINSCOTING, DADO, FIELD FRIEZE AND COVE

Fig. 123

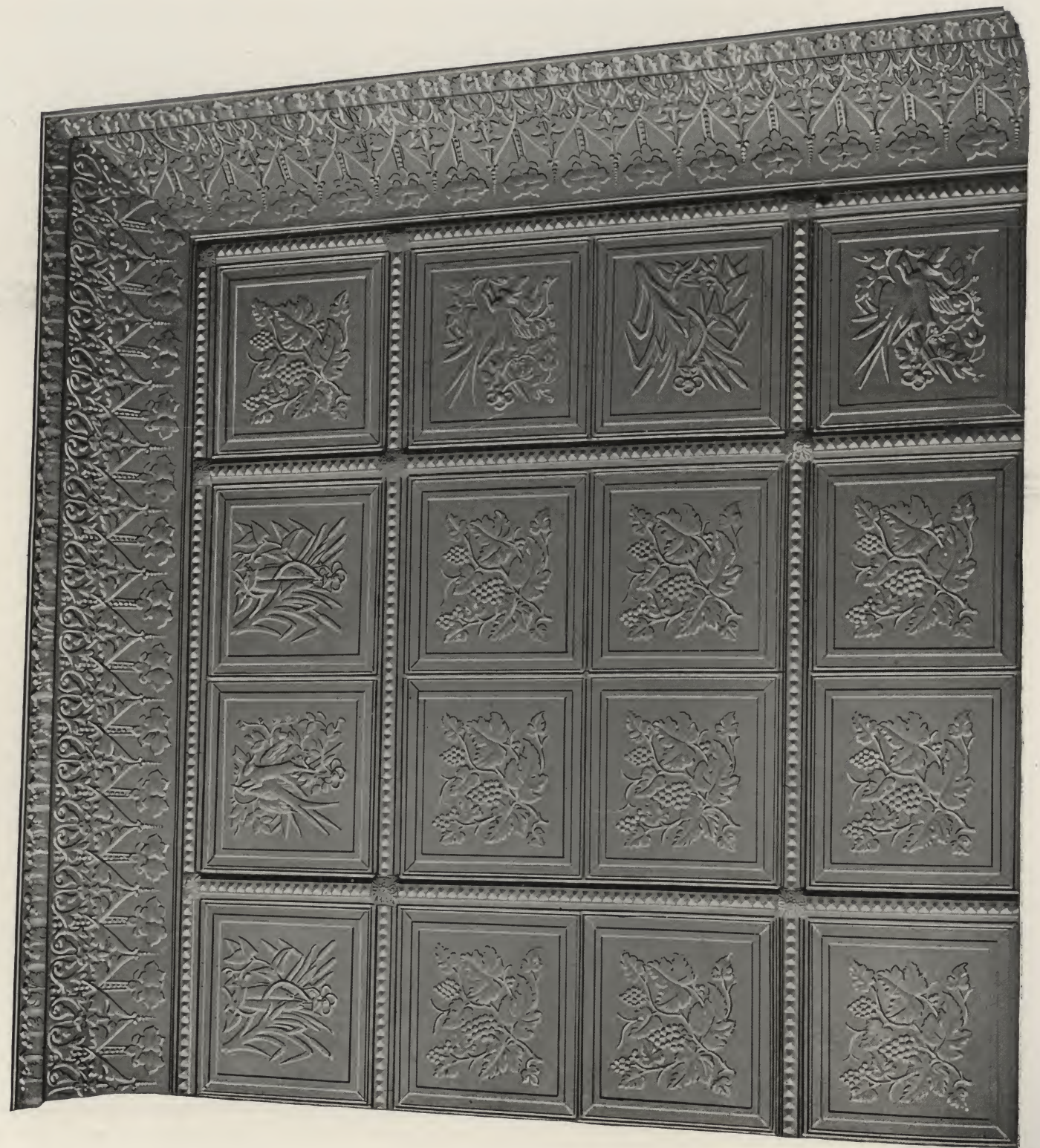


Rich Art Plates for Side Walls of Dining Rooms, Cafés, Restaurants, etc. Fig. 123 shows Side Wall finished from top of Wainscoting to base of Frieze or Cove and Mouldings top and bottom. Used with Ceiling design, page 40, Fig. 125.

DINING-ROOM CEILING, SIDE WALL AND WAINSCOTING

Fig. 124

Fig. 125.



RESIDENCE, RETAIL STORE OR SMALL OFFICE CEILING

Fig. 126



BIRD AND BORDER PLATES, FOR DINING-ROOMS, CAFÉS OR VESTIBULES

Fig. 127



EMPIRE COLONIAL FRET AND BORDER PLATES

Fig. 128



Colonial Fret. Field Plate. 27 x 27 in.
Continuous in lengths, 108 in.

Fig. 129



Empire and Colonial Corner Plate.
24 x 24 in.

Fig. 130



Colonial and Empire Border Plate.
24 x 24 in.

Fig. 131



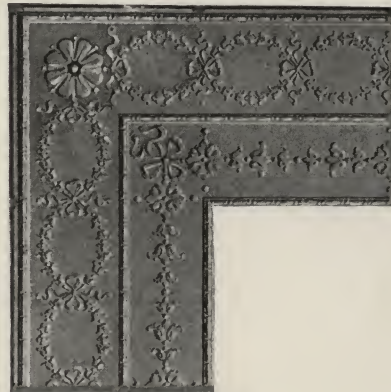
Colonial Border Plate. 18 x 24 in.

Fig. 132



Colonial Corner Plate.
18 x 18 in.

Fig. 133



Empire Corner Plate.
24 x 24 in.

Fig. 134



Empire Border. 12 x 24 in.

Fig. 137



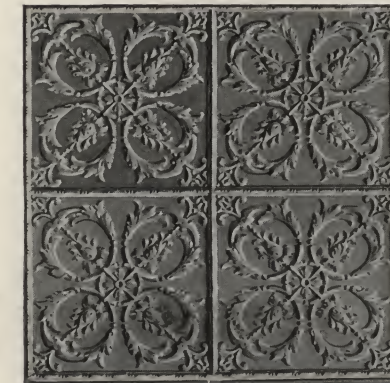
Empire Border. 6 x 24 in.

Fig. 138



Empire Border. Corner Plate.
6 in. wide.

Fig. 139



Empire Colonial Field Plate.
Size, 24 x 24 inch Edges.

Fig. 140



Empire Field Plate.
Size, 18 x 18 inch Centers.

Fig. 135



Colonial Corner Border.
6 x 18 in.

Fig. 136



Colonial Border. 6 x 24 in.

Fig. 141



Colonial Border. 12 x 24 in.

Fig. 142

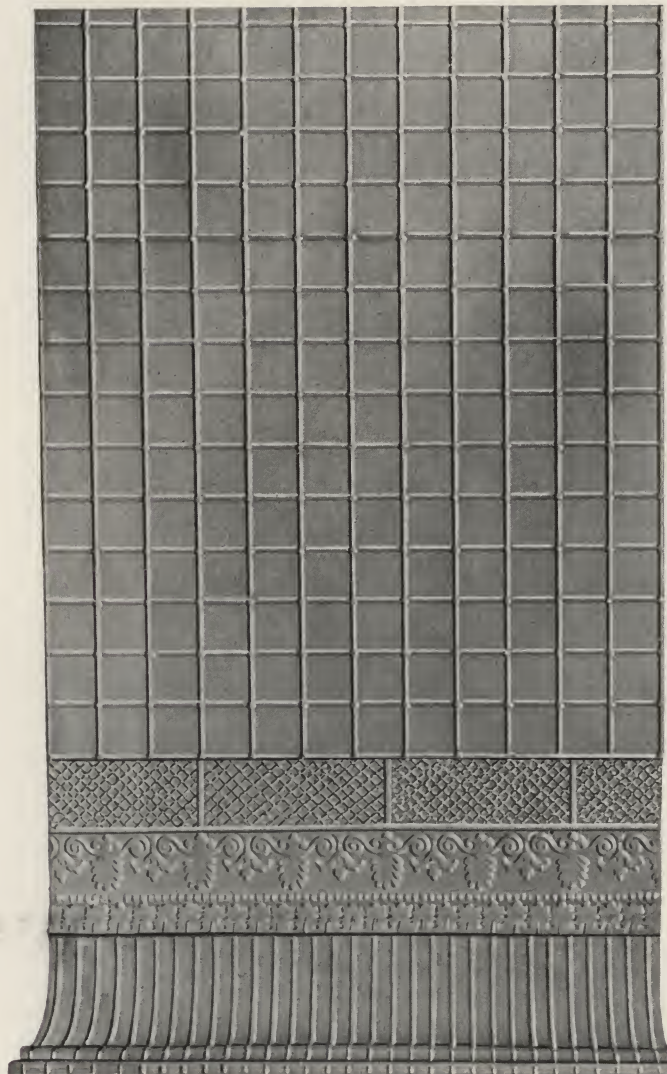


Colonial Corner Plate.
12 x 12 in.

These Plates and Borders can be used in combinations with any Expensive Deep Mould Plates we manufacture, if desired, and reduce the cost of same by omitting $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$ of Deep Mould Plates, or the entire Ceiling can be composed of Plates and Borders with suitable coves on this page.

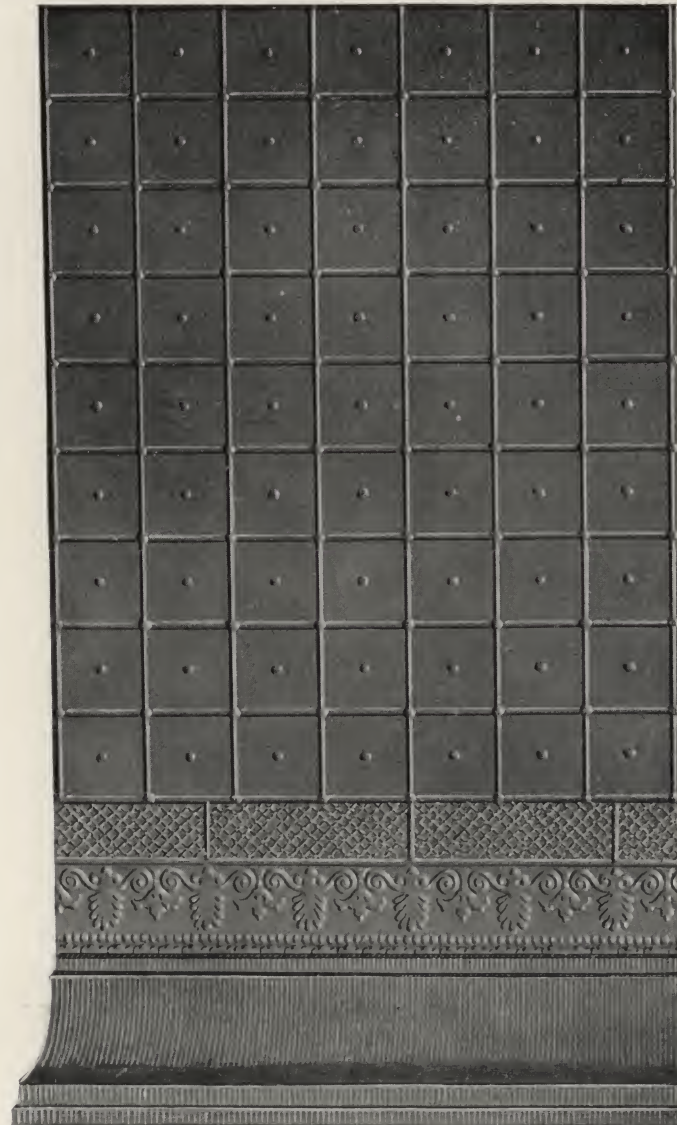
CONTINUOUS STEEL CEILING DESIGNS

Fig. 143



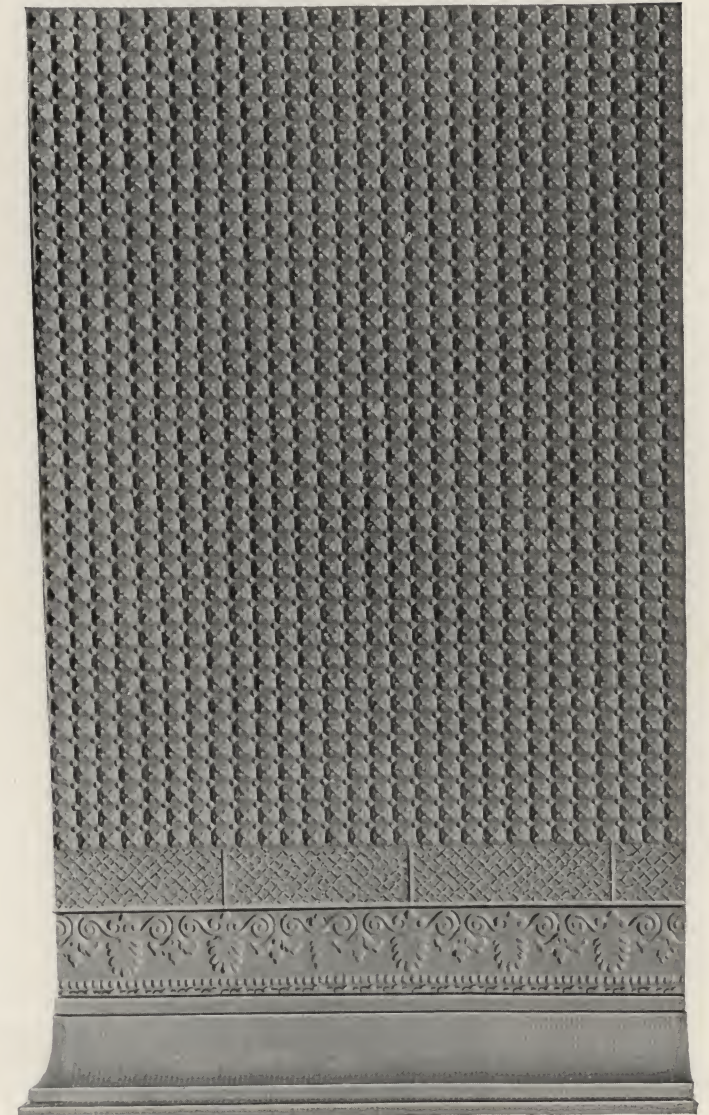
Italian, 2 1/2 inch squares. (Field Sheets), 25 1/2 by 101 inches long,
Styling, Roman Net and Mould. Cove Imperial.

Fig. 144



Italian, 4 inch squares. (Field Sheets), 28 by 98 inches long.
Styling, Roman Net and Mould. Cornice
Reeded, 10 inch girt.

Fig. 145

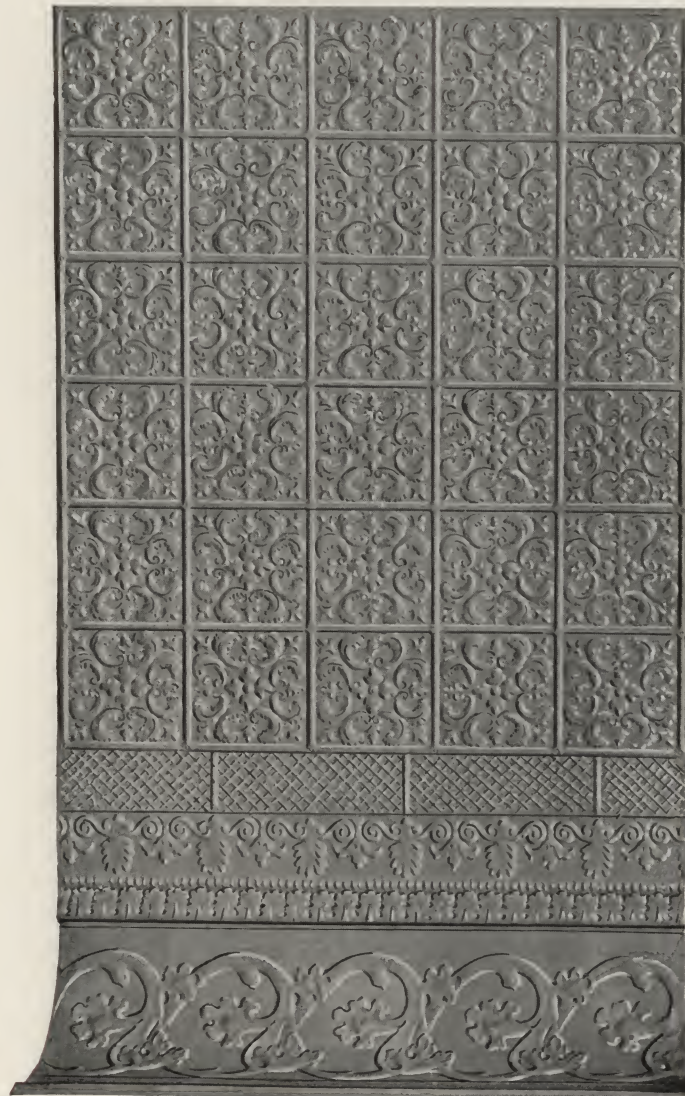


Moorish Quilted. (Field Sheets), 29 by 116 inches long.
Styling, Roman Net with Mould. Cornice
Reeded, 8 inch girt.

Styling, Coves, and Cornice, shown in illustrations, subject to changes if desired, or can be omitted entirely, to reduce cost, using small mould to finish outer edges.

CONTINUOUS STEEL CEILING DESIGNS

Fig. 146



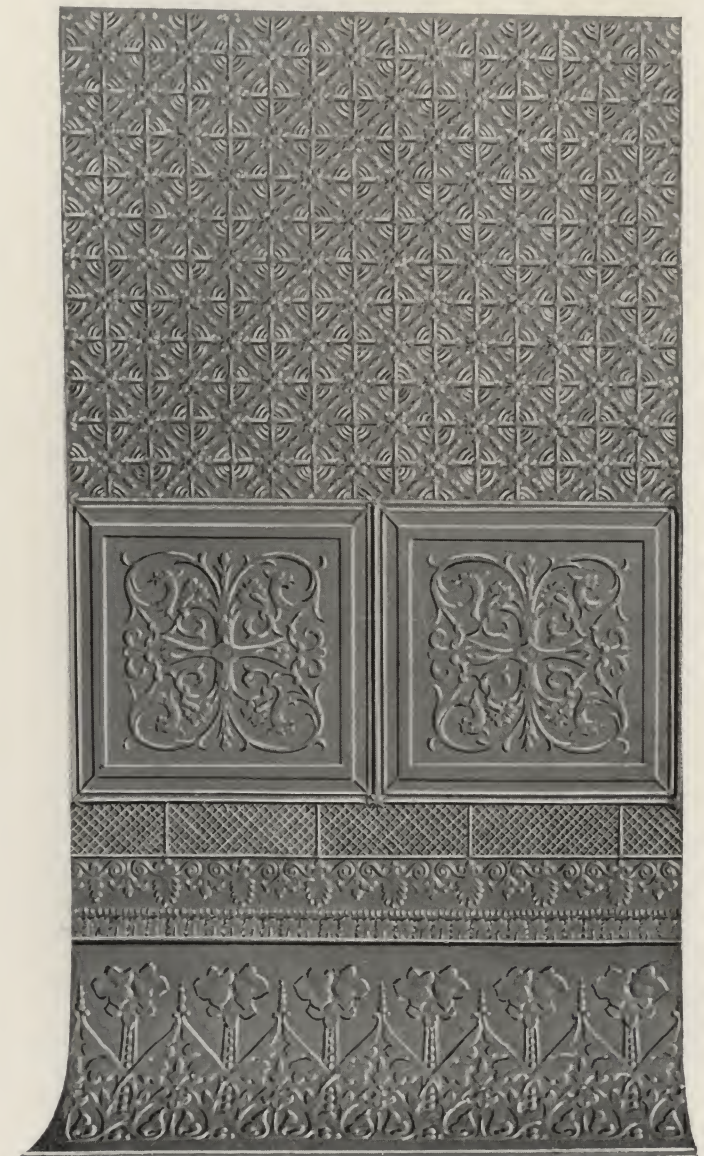
Italian Renaissance Fret, (No. 2), $5\frac{3}{4}$ inch squares. Field Sheets, $29\frac{1}{2}$ by $116\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. Roman Net and Mould Styling. German Renaissance. Cove, 11 inch girt.

Fig. 147



Italian Renaissance Fret, (No. 1). Field Sheets, 18 by 96 inches long. V Mouldings Reeded. Styling, Roman Net and Mould. Renaissance Cove, $16\frac{1}{2}$ inch girt.

Fig. 148

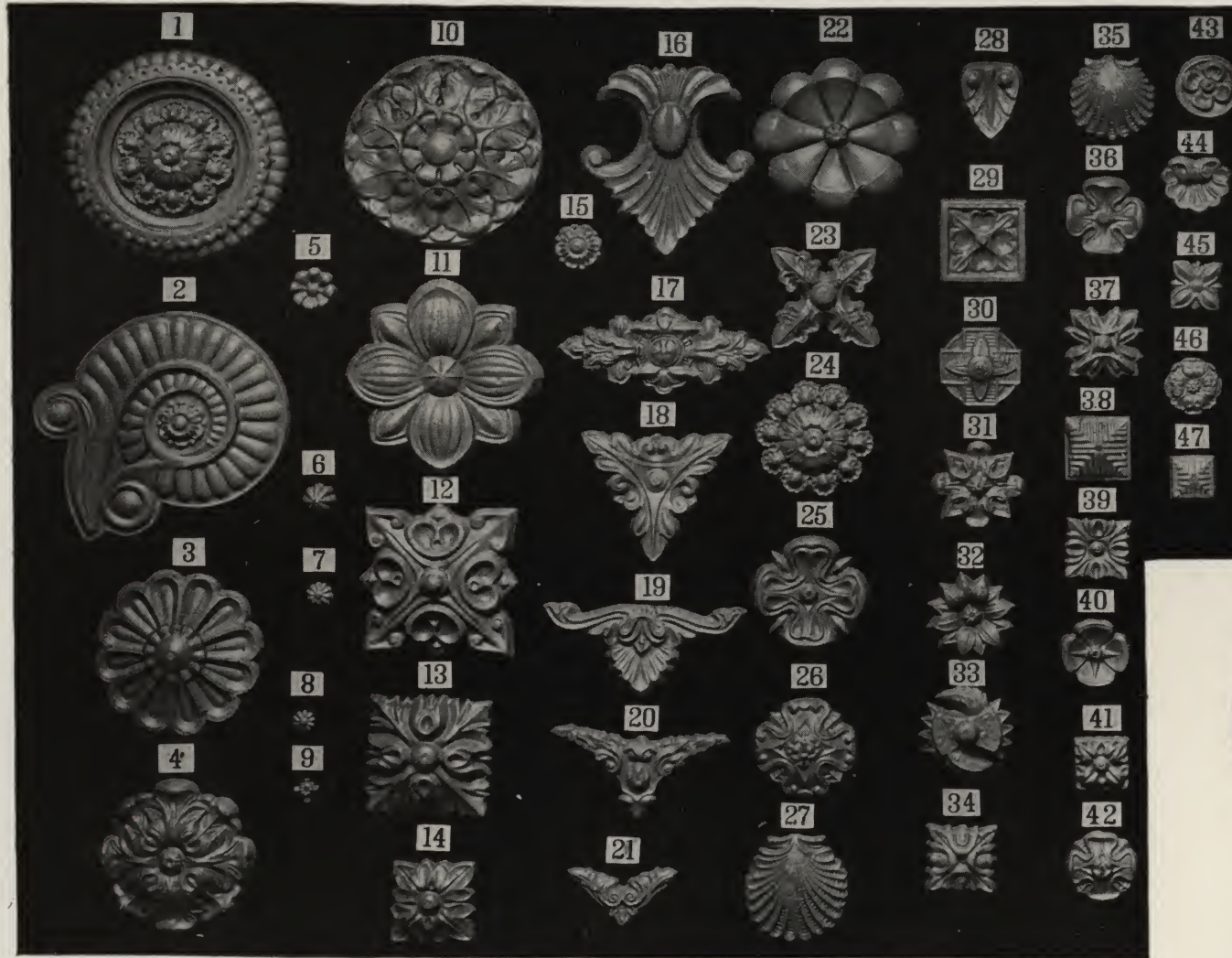


Moorish Diaper. Field Sheets, $29\frac{1}{2}$ by 96 inches long. Border, Acanthus Mould Plates, 18 by 18 inches. Styling, Roman Net and Mould. Renaissance. Cove, $16\frac{1}{2}$ inch girt.

Styling Borders and Coves shown can be changed or omitted as desired.

ZINC STAMPED ORNAMENTS

Fig. 149



No.	Size Inches.	Price Each.	No.	Size Inches.	Price Each.	No.	Size Inches.	Price Each.	No.	Size Inches.	Price Each.
1	11	\$1 25	13	6 x 6	\$0 35	25	6	\$0 25	37	4 x 4	\$0 20
2 (in pairs)	11 1/2 x 12	87	14	4 x 4	20	26	5	20	38	3 1/2 x 3 1/2	12
3	9 1/2	55	15	2 1/2	08	27	5 x 5 1/2	30	39	3 1/2 x 3 1/2	15
4	8	50	16	10 x 8 1/2	45	28	5 x 2	18	40	3 1/2 diam.	12
5	2 1/2	05	17	10 1/4 x 4 1/4	50	29	4 1/2 x 4 1/2	18	41	2 1/4 x 2 1/4	09
6	1 1/2	05	18	7 1/2 x 7 1/2	35	30	4 x 4	15	42	3 1/2 x 3 1/2	12
7	1 1/4	04	19	10 x 5	40	31	4 1/2 x 4 1/2	18	43	3 1/2 diam.	12
8	1 1/4	04	20	4 1/2 x 8 1/2	35	32	4 1/2 x 4 1/2	18	44	3 1/2 x 3 1/2	15
9	1 1/4 x 1 1/4	05	21	3 x 5 1/2	18	33	4 1/2 diam.	18	45	3 x 2	12
10	10	75	22	8	25	34	3 1/2 x 3 1/2	15	46	3 diam.	12
11	9 3/4 x 9 3/4	55	23	5 1/2 x 5 1/2	18	35	4 1/2 x 4	25	47	2 1/2 x 2 1/2	10
12	7 1/2 x 7 1/2	40	24	0	25	36	4 1/2 x 4 1/2	25			

Fig. 130



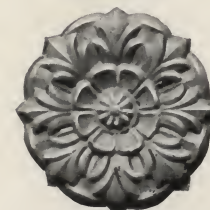
Size, 36 inch Diameter.

Fig. 132



13 inch Diameter.

Fig. 133



9 inch Diameter.

Fig. 134



12 1/2 inch Diameter.

Fig. 131



Size, 40 inch Diameter.

ZINC STAMPED ORNAMENTS

Fig. 155



Size, 28 inch Diameter.

Fig. 156



Size, 18 inch Diameter.

Fig. 157



Size, 17 inch Diameter.

Fig. 158



Size, 23 inch Diameter.

Fig. 159



Size, 9 1/4 inch Diameter.

Fig. 160



Size, 18 1/2 inch Diameter.

Fig. 161



Size, 13 1/2 x 13 1/2

Fig. 162



Size, 40 x 51 inch.

Fig. 163



Size, 33 inch Diameter.

Fig. 168

Fig. 169

Fig. 164



16 1/2 inch Diameter.

Fig. 165



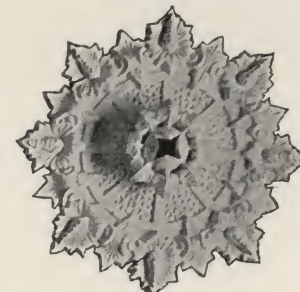
16 inch Diameter.

Fig. 166

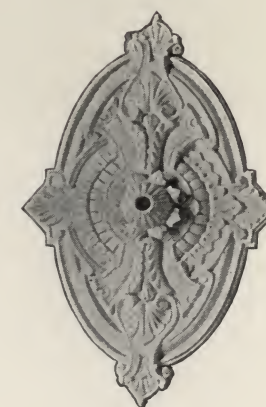


Size, 17 inch Diameter.

Fig. 167



Size, 20 1/2 inch Diameter.



Size, 18 x 30 inch.



Size, 20 1/2 x 38 inch

ZINC STAMPED ORNAMENTS

DROP BLOCKS.

Fig. 170



Size, $22\frac{1}{4} \times 22\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

Fig. 173



Size, 18 x 24 inch.

Fig. 171



Size, $22\frac{1}{4} \times 22\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

Fig. 174



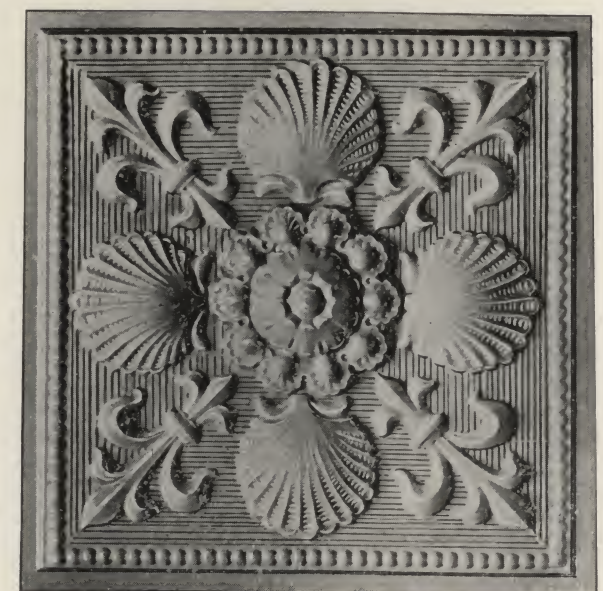
Size, 18 x 18 inch.

Fig. 172



Size, 15 x 20 inch.

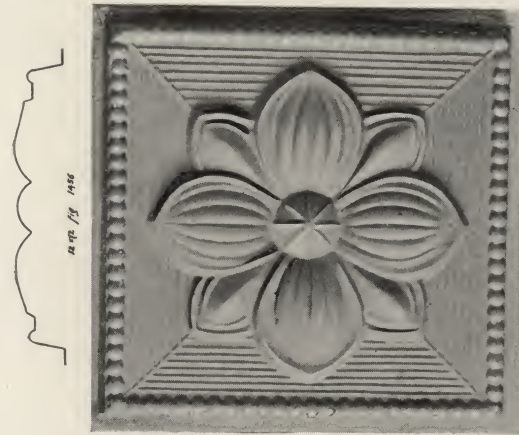
Fig. 175



Size, $16\frac{3}{8} \times 16\frac{3}{8}$ inch.

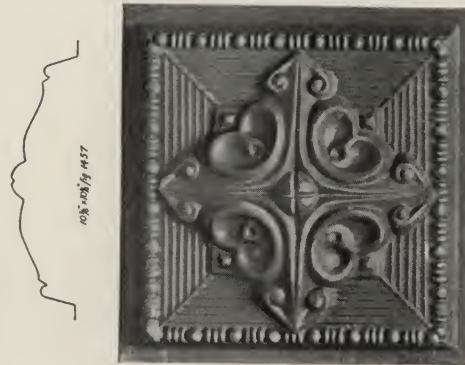
ZINC STAMPED CORNER BLOCKS, CENTERS AND BEAM MOULD

Fig. 176



Size, 12 x 12 inches.

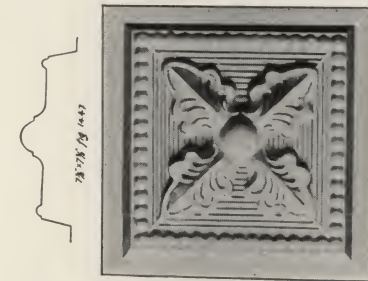
Fig. 177



Size, 10 3/8 x 10 3/8.

Used with Shallow or Bead Plates.

Fig. 178



Size, 7 1/4 x 7 1/4 inch Centers.
Medium drop of center ornament.

Used with Deep Moulding or Bead Plates.

Fig. 179



Zinc Drop Block, used with Beam Mould, fig. 181.
Size, 4 1/2 inch deep, 6 inch square.

Fig. 180



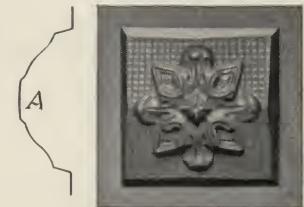
Size, 36 x 36 inch.

Fig. 181



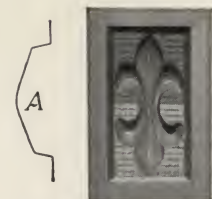
Shows Beam Mould, fig. 242, page 57, intersected with Drop Block, fig. 179. Used in combination with all styles of our ceiling plates.

Fig. 182



Whole corner blocks used with mouldings. Page 56 figs. 222 and 224.
Size, 5 1/8 inch square.

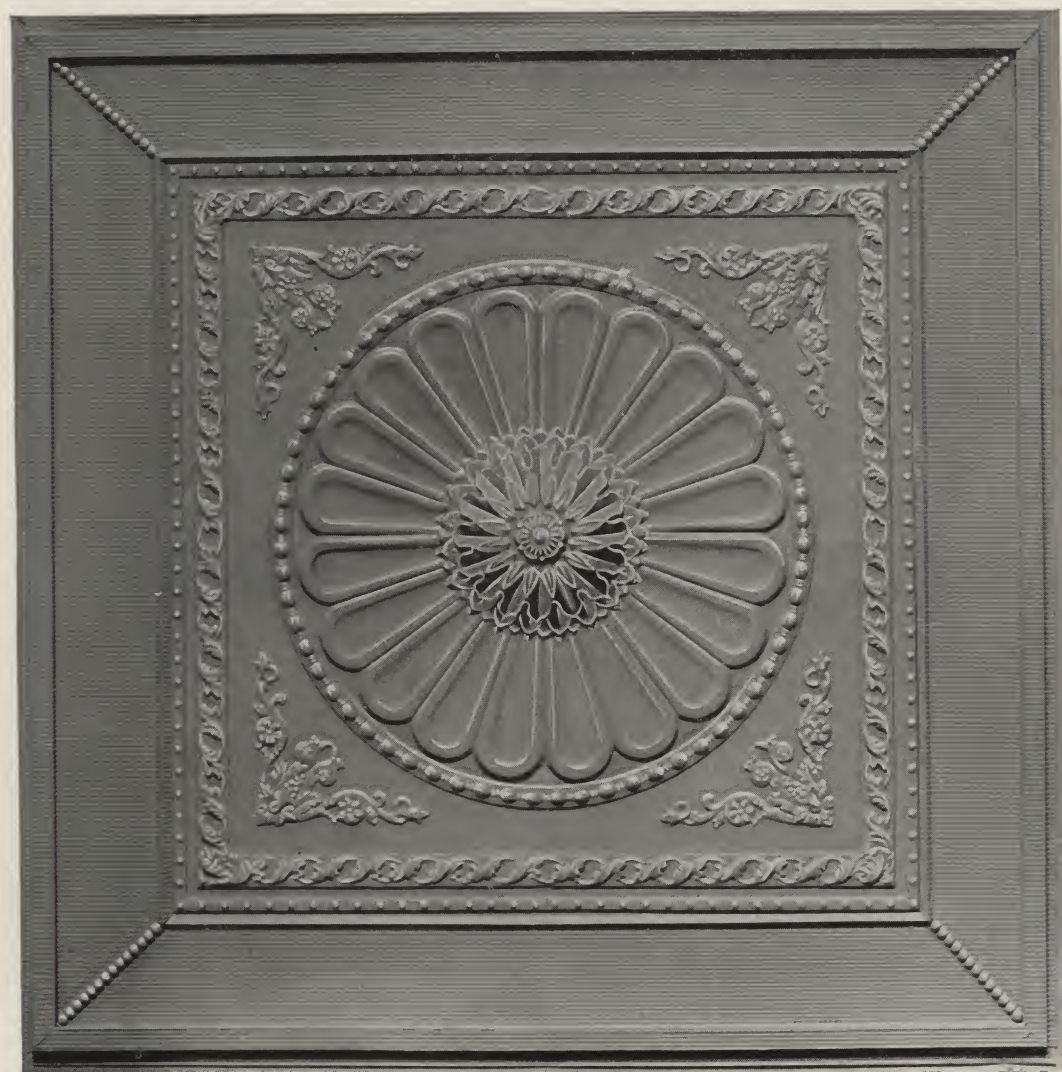
Fig. 183



Half-block used between joints of Mouldings. Page 56, figs. 222 and 224.
Size, 3 x 5 1/8 inches.

ZINC STAMPED AND MOUNTED CENTERS

Fig. 184



Size, 48 x 48 inch. Plates, page 23.

Fig. 186



Combination Plate, page 21.
Centers, 36 x 36 inches or 48 x 48
inches, Plates, page 23. Center
Ornaments Stamped Zinc, pages
45 and 46.

Fig. 185



Size, 36 x 36 inch. 1 1/2 inch Deep Plates, pages 21 and 22.

Fig. 187



Size, 34 x 44 inch. 1 inch Deep Plates, page 24.

ZINC AND MOUNTED CENTERS.

Fig. 189



Size, 38 x 57 inch. Plates, page 24.

Fig. 190



Size, 36 x 36. 1 1/4 inch Plates, page 21.

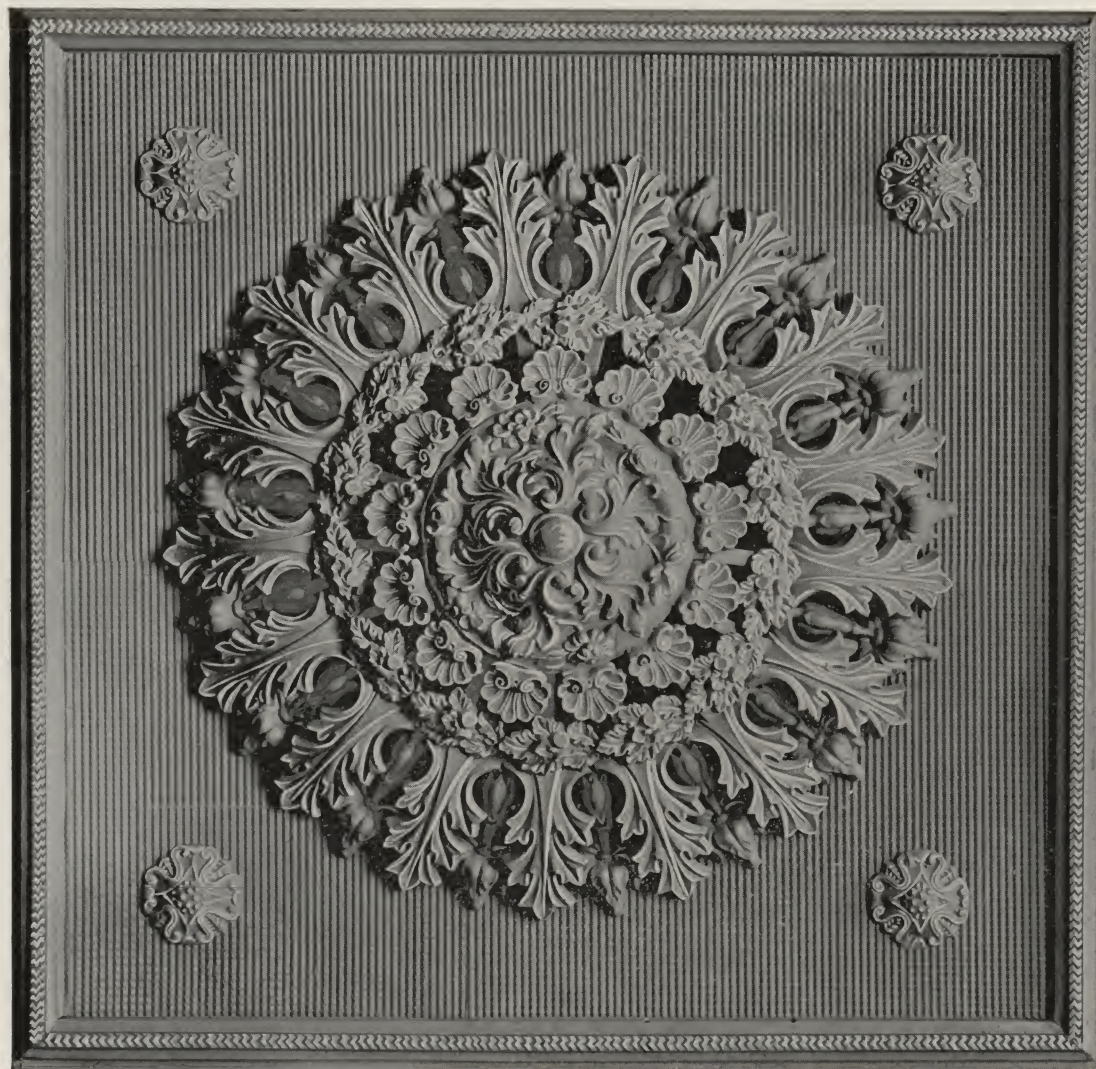
Fig. 191



Size, 36 1/2 x 36 1/2 (for Bead Mould Plates), pages 18 to 20.

VENTILATING AND SOLID ZINC CENTERS.

Fig. 192



Size, 54 x 54 inches. Ventilating. Used with all style Plates or continuous work.

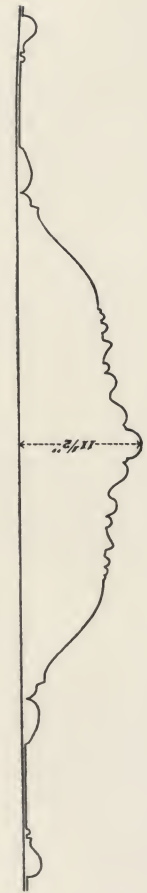
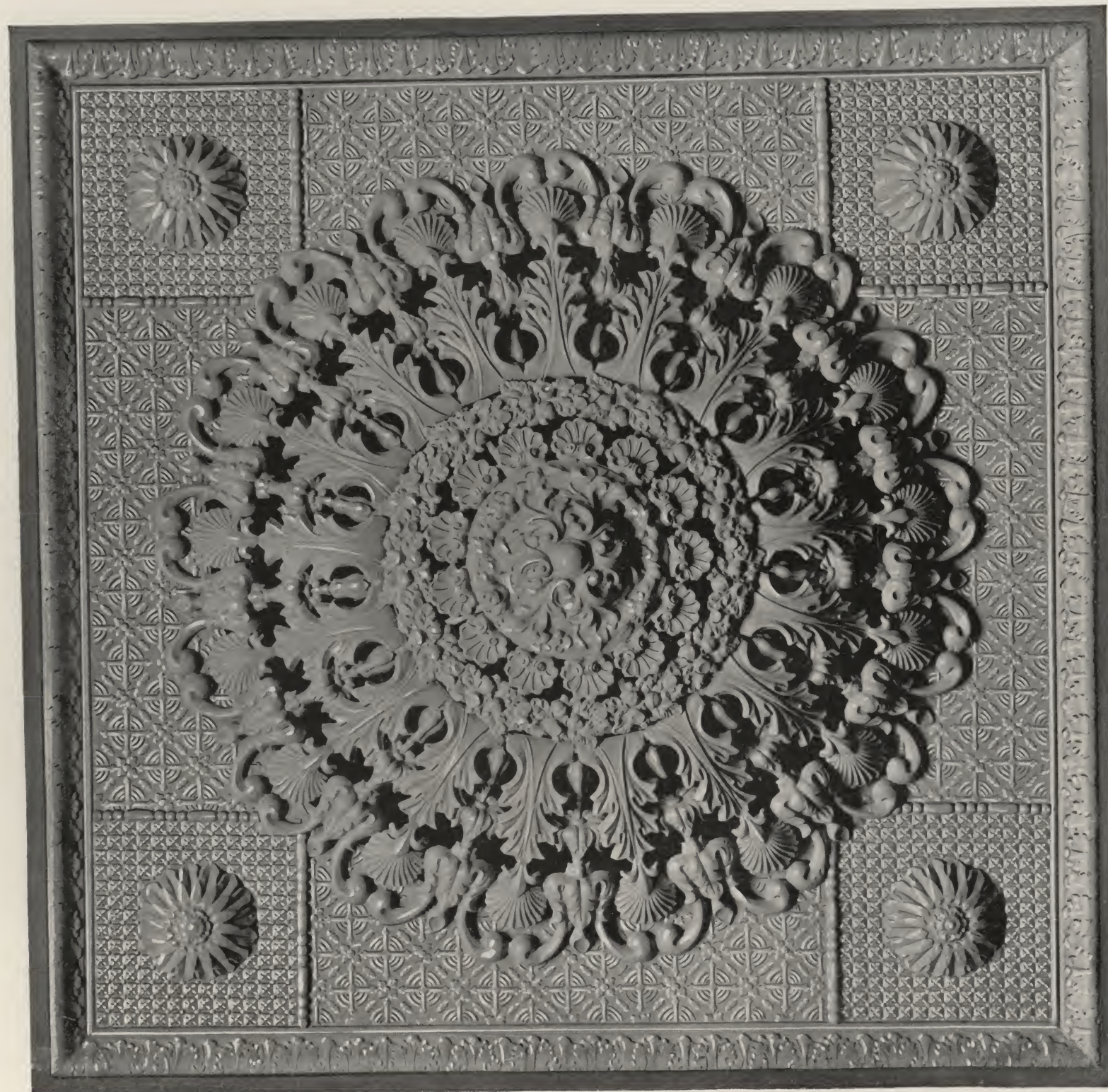
Fig. 193



Size, 38 x 38. Plates, page 24.

ZINC VENTILATING CENTERS.

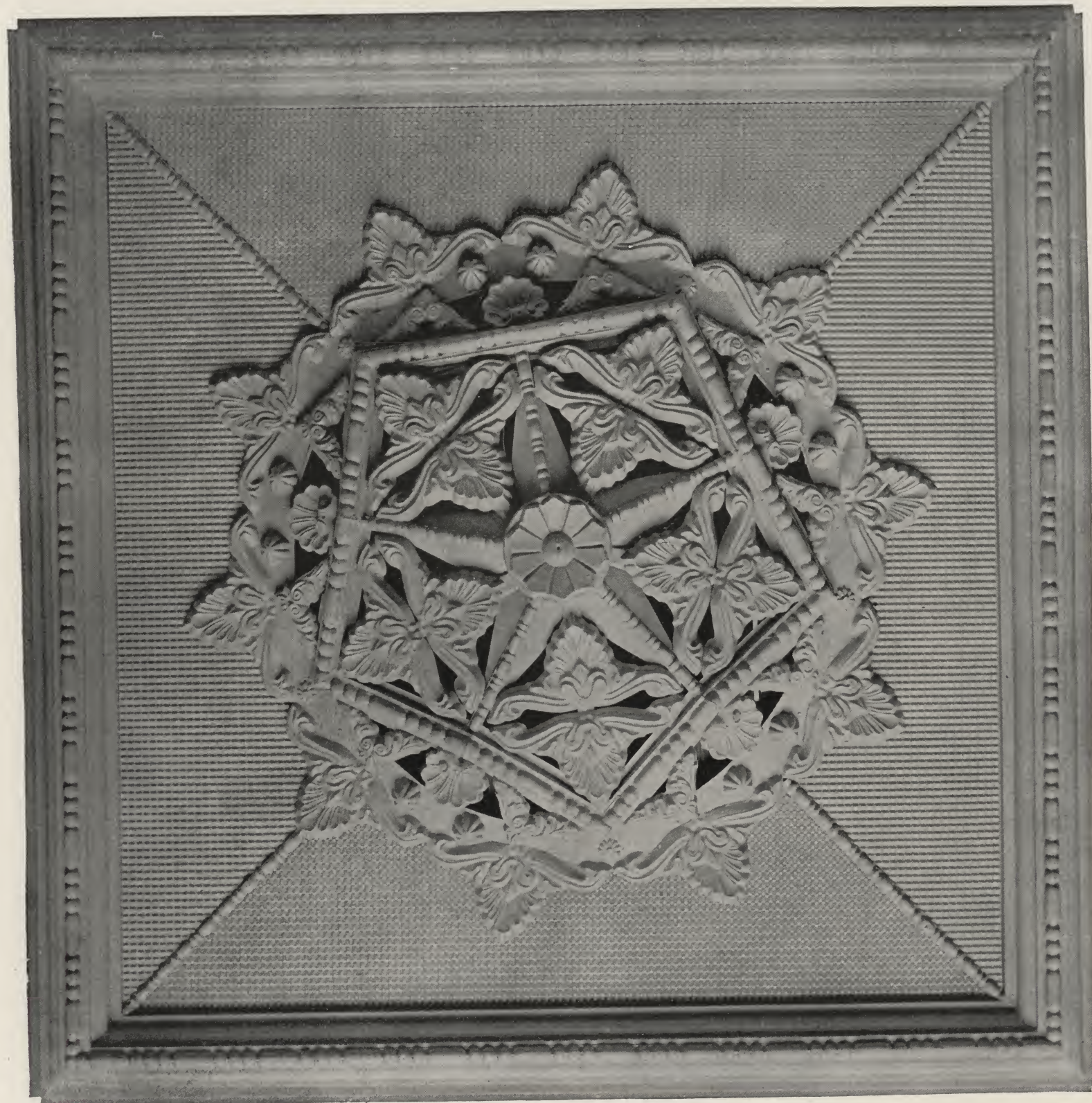
Fig. 194



Size, 72 x 72 inch.
Increased in size, if desired.

ZINC VENTILATING CENTERS

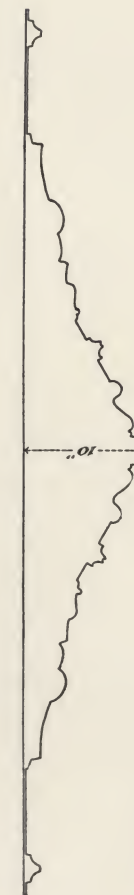
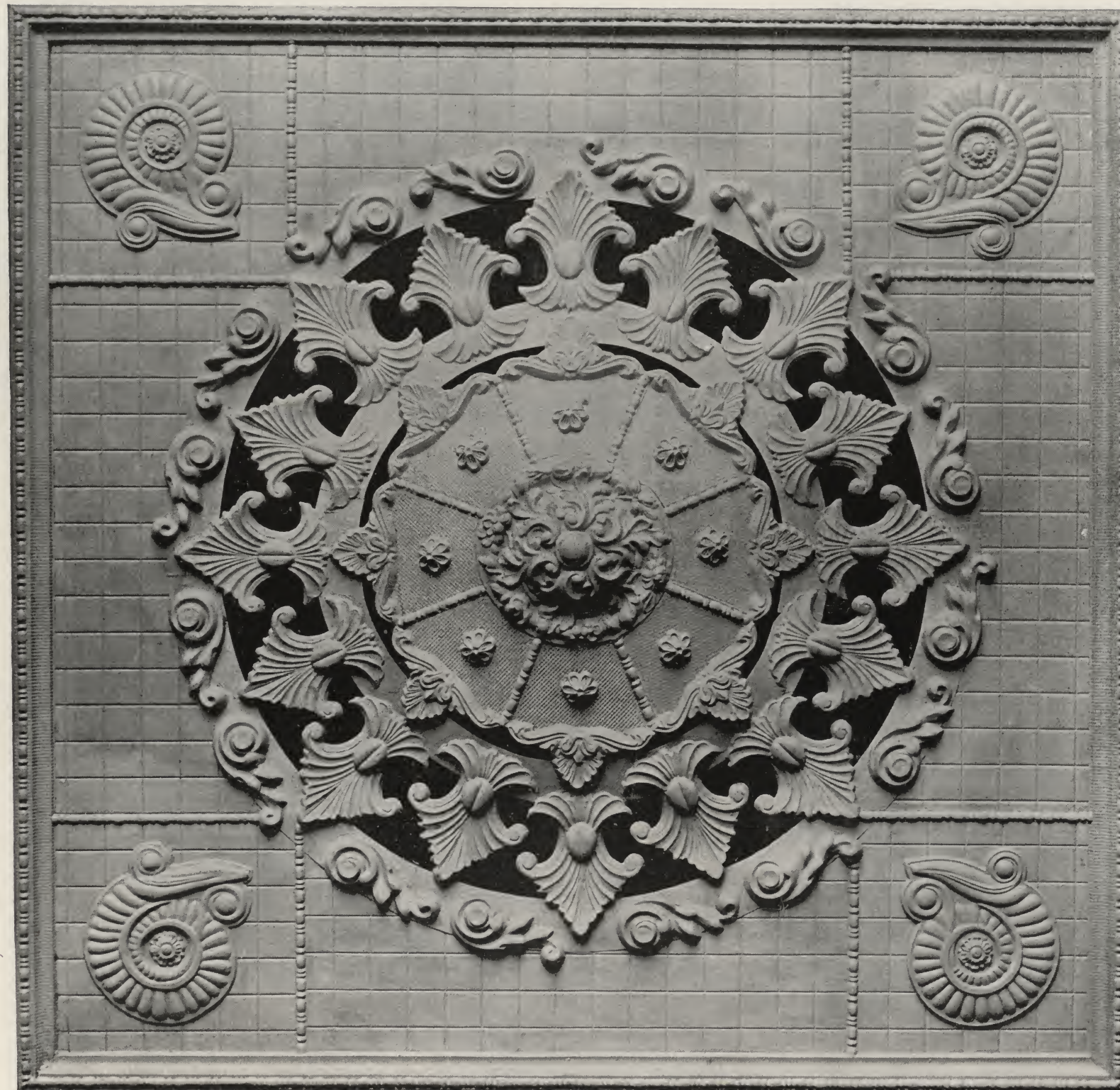
Fig. 193



Size, 54 x 54 inch.
Increased in size, if desired.

ZINC VENTILATING CENTERS

Fig. 196

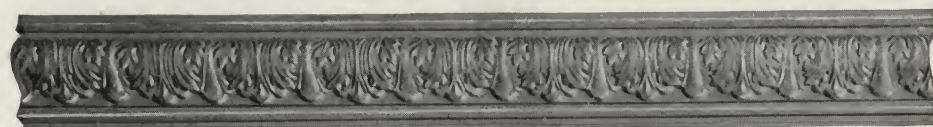


Size, 72 x 72 inch.
Increased in size, if desired.

ENRICHED AND PLAIN MOULDINGS

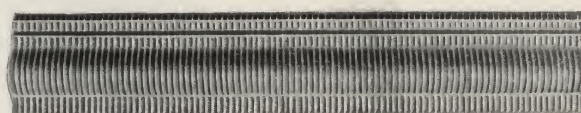
FOR COVES, PANELING OR DIVIDING SPACES, FOR SIDE WALLS OR CEILINGS, FOOT MOULDS, ETC.

Fig. 198



Width, $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches; depth, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Enriched Foot Mould (when wanted for picture mould, specify it in order.)

Fig. 197



Size, 3 inches wide, 1 inch deep, 4 to 10 feet long.

Fig. 199



Width, $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches; depth, $\frac{7}{8}$ inches. Enriched Foot Mould (when wanted for picture mould, specify it in order.)

Fig. 200



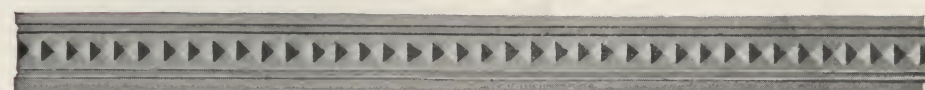
Enriched Mould, width, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches; depth, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Fig. 201



Shows Figured Mould, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches; width, $\frac{5}{8}$ inch deep.

Fig. 202



Enriched Dental Mould, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide; $\frac{5}{8}$ inch deep.

Fig. 203



Dental Embossed Mould, $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch wide; $\frac{5}{8}$ inch deep.

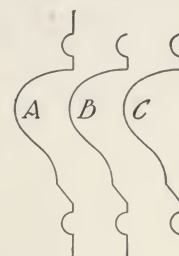
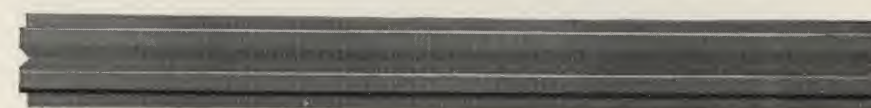


Fig. 204



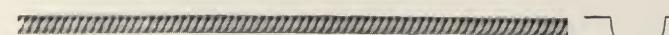
V Mould, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches face; $\frac{5}{8}$ inch deep.

Fig. 205



V Mould, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide; $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep.

Fig. 206



Width, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Fig. 207



Width, 1 inch.

Fig. 208



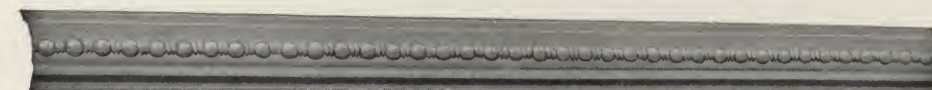
Width, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

Fig. 211



Shows Figured Mould, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide; $\frac{5}{8}$ inch deep.

Fig. 212



Egg Embossed Mould, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide; $\frac{5}{8}$ inch deep.

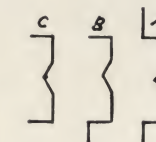
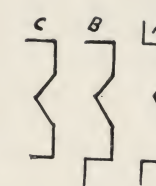
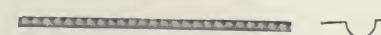
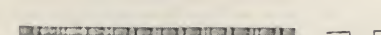


Fig. 209

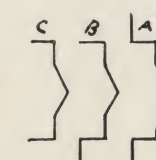
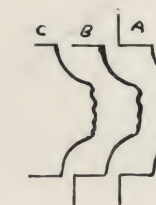


Size, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Bead Strip to cover Cove or Styling Laps when desired.

Fig. 210



Size, $\frac{5}{8}$ inch. Bead Strip to cover Cove or Styling Laps when desired.



All our Mouldings have flat Margins on each side, and we request all customers to be plain in ordering, and state if wanted with both Margins, one Margin or without Margin on either side, viz., A, B, or C.

MOULDINGS AND CORNICES, STRAIGHT OR CURVED.

Fig. 213



Rope Mould, size, 3 1/2 in. x 1 1/8 in. depth. Length, 6 ft.

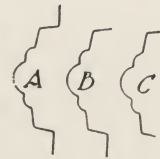
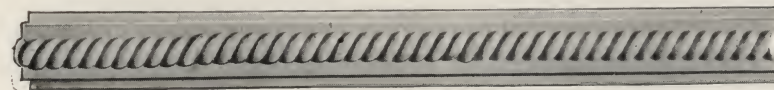


Fig. 214



Rope Mould, size, 3 in. x 1 1/8 in. depth. Length, 6 ft.

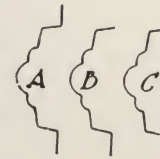


Fig. 215



Rope Mould, size, 2 5/8 in. x 7/8 in. depth. Length, 6 ft.

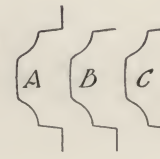
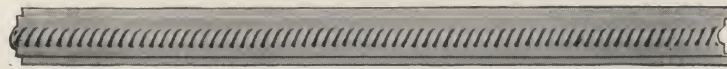


Fig. 216



Rope Mould, size, 2 in. x 3/4 in. depth. Length, 6 ft.

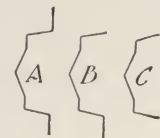


Fig. 217



Leaf Mould, size, 1 1/2 in. x 3/8 in. depth. Length, 6 ft.



Fig. 218



Bead and Egg Mould, size, 1 3/4 in. x 3/4 in. depth. Length, 6 ft.

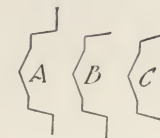
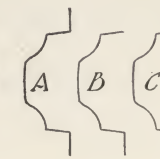


Fig. 219

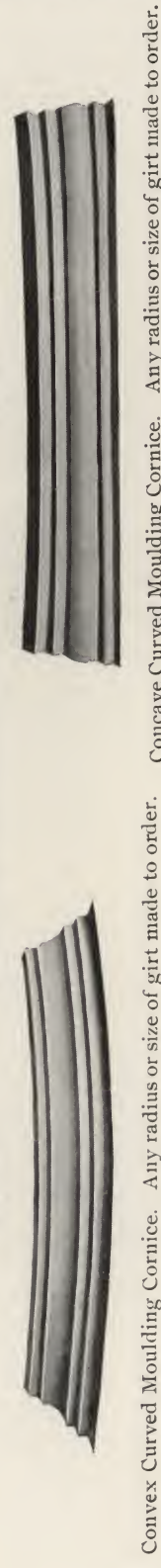


Egg Mould, size, 3 3/4 in. x 1 1/8 in. depth. Length, 6 ft.



Match Styles and Sizes of Figs. 223 to 227.

Fig. 220



Concave Curved Moulding Cornice. Any radius or size of girt made to order.

These two styles are used with zinc Drop-Block, half and whole when desired. See page 48, fig. 182 and fig. 183, or can be lapped 1/2 inch at ends.

Fig. 222



Ring and Rosette Mould, size, 5 1/2 in. x 1 in. depth. Length, 6 ft.

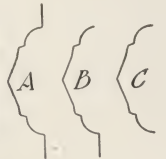


Fig. 224



Egg and Dart Mould, size, 5 1/2 in. x 1 in. depth. Length, 6 ft.

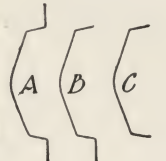
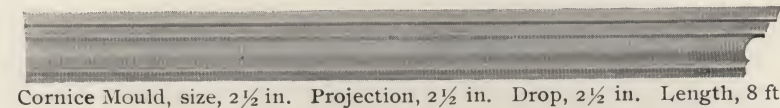


Fig. 223



Cornice Mould, size, 2 1/2 in. Projection, 2 1/2 in. Drop, 2 1/2 in. Length, 8 ft.

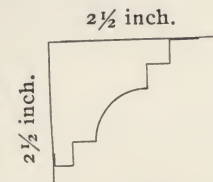
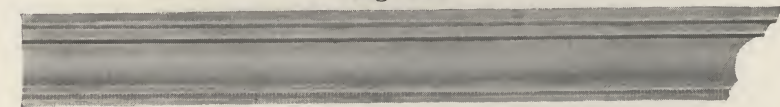


Fig. 225



Cornice Mould, size, 3 1/2 in. Projection, 3 1/2 in. Drop, 3 1/2 in. Length, 8 ft.

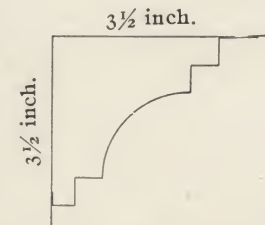
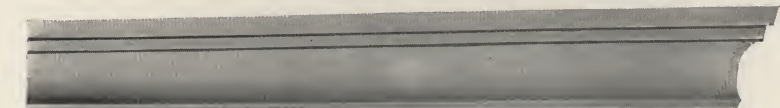


Fig. 226



Cornice Mould, size, 4 1/2 in. Projection, 4 1/2 in. Drop, 4 1/2 in. Length, 8 ft.

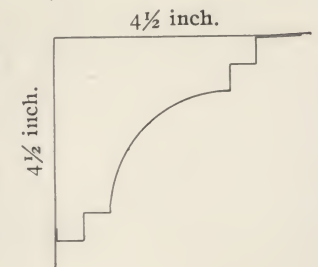


Fig. 227



Cornice Mould, size, 6 in. Projection, 6 in. Drop, 6 in. Length, 8 ft.

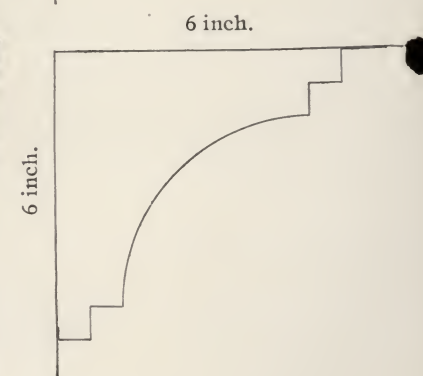


Fig. 228



Egg and Dart Cove Mould. Projection, 3 in. Drop, 3 in. Length, 6 ft.

MOULDINGS AND CORNICES, STRAIGHT OR CURVED.

Fig. 229



Enriched Moulding for dividing Side Wall finish, foot of coves in high ceilings, or dividing sections of ceiling plates. 4 feet lengths; depth, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches; width, $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Fig. 230



Girder Corner finish, for Drop Girders. 4 feet lengths formed.

Fig. 231



Small Mould, used in small ceilings, or at foot of small coves. Size, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches by 1 inch deep. 4 feet lengths.

Fig. 232



Small Mould, used as finishing to wall in small ceilings, or as Foot Mould. Size $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches by 1 inch deep. 4 feet lengths.

Fig. 233



Button Panel Mould, used in paneling off plates or on Side Wall, dividing Mould, also between base of cove and fringe plates. Size, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, by $\frac{3}{4}$ inch deep. 8 and 10 feet lengths.

Fig. 234



Rope Mould, for Arched Ceiling Corners. Curved or Straight, Convex or Concave, for corners on the rake. Girt, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Rope roll, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches diameter. $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches deep.

Fig. 235



Leaf Convex Corner Mould, size, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $\frac{1}{4}$ inch; depth, $\frac{3}{8}$ inch; length, 4 feet.

Fig. 236



Leaf Concave Corner Mould, size, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $\frac{1}{4}$ inch; depth, $\frac{3}{8}$ inch; length, 4 feet.

Fig. 237



Convex Corner Mould. Used in our Side Wall work for Convex Corners. Girt $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Fig. 240



Concave Corner Mould. Used in our Side Wall work for Concave Corners. Girt, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Fig. 241



Projection, 3 in. Depth, 5 in. Chair Mould. Used at top of Wainscoting, when a large Mould is desired. Size of Girt, $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches; width, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Fig. 242



Shows Extra Egg and Embossed Moulding. Used separate with shallow plates or in combination with Deep Moulding Plates, as in fig. 309, page 97, and fig. 307, page 95. Width of base, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Depth, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Size, 6 in. wide, $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. deep.

ROSETTES AND BEAMS.

Fig. 243

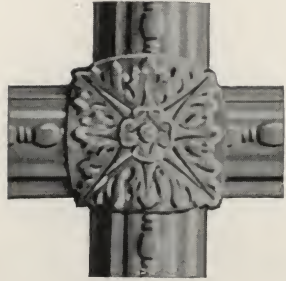


Fig. 244

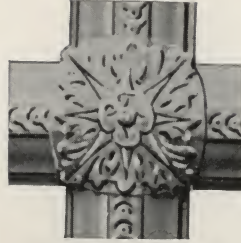


Fig. 245

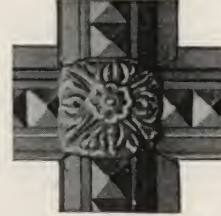


Fig. 246



Fig. 247



Fig. 248



Fig. 249

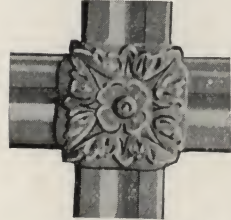


Fig. 250

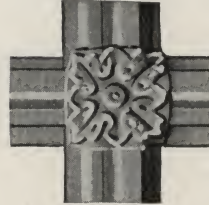


Fig. 251

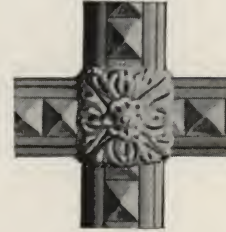


Fig. 252



Fig. 253



Fig. 254



Fig. 255



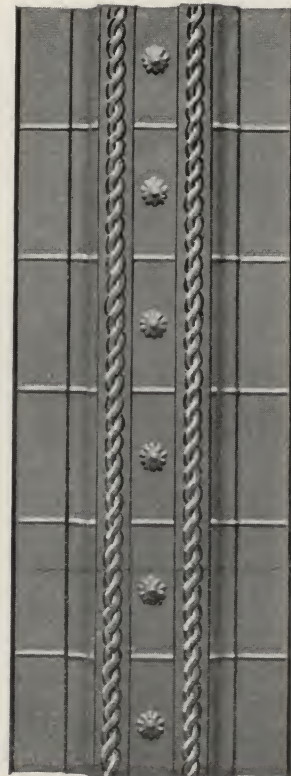
Rosettes for Panel Mouldings.

Fig. 256



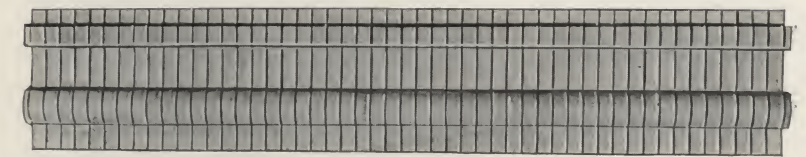
Shows Beam or Girder Moulding, with extra enriched panel mould face, worked with Drop Block, fig. 175, page 47. Size, 16 3/8 inches by 1 1/4 inches deep.

Fig. 257



Shows dividing Girder or Beam Moulding, used in large rooms where it is desired to divide ceiling plates into combination sections. Width, 7 3/8 inches; depth, 1 1/4 inches; length, 6 to 8 feet. Used with Drop Block, page 48, figs. 176, 177 and 178.

Fig. 258.



Beaded Frieze, used as Drop Girder covering or on Side Wall Frieze. Size: girt, 10 inches; 8 feet lengths. See page 17, No. 802.

Fig. 259.



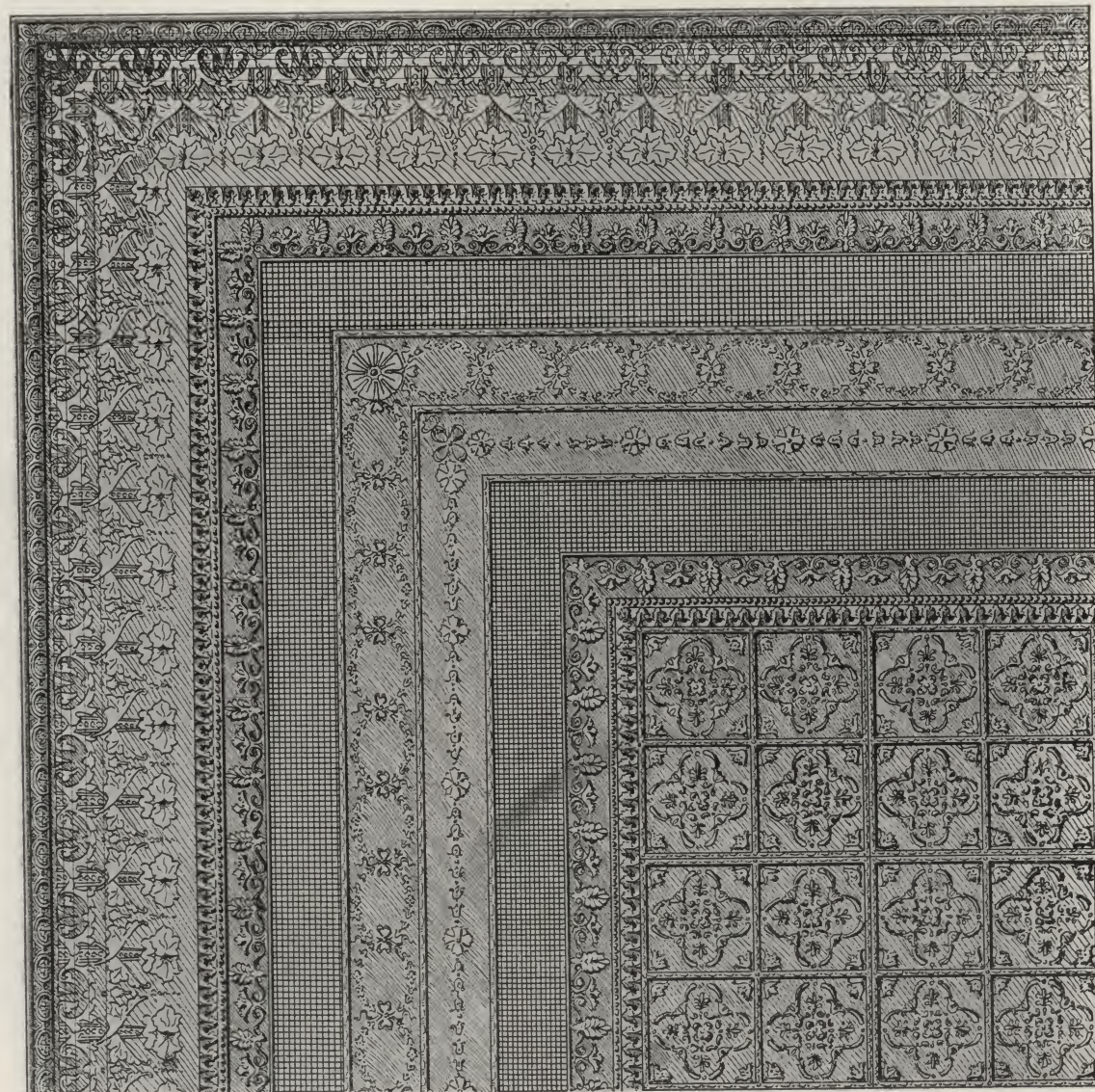
Beaded Frieze or Girder Cover. Formed size, 6 inches by 2 1/2 inches; 8 feet lengths. See number 802, page 17. Girder or Beam finished.

THE PENN METAL CEILING AND ROOFING CO., LIMITED, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

EMPIRE AND COLONIAL CEILING. SPECIALLY ADAPTED TO RESIDENCE WORK.

SECTION.

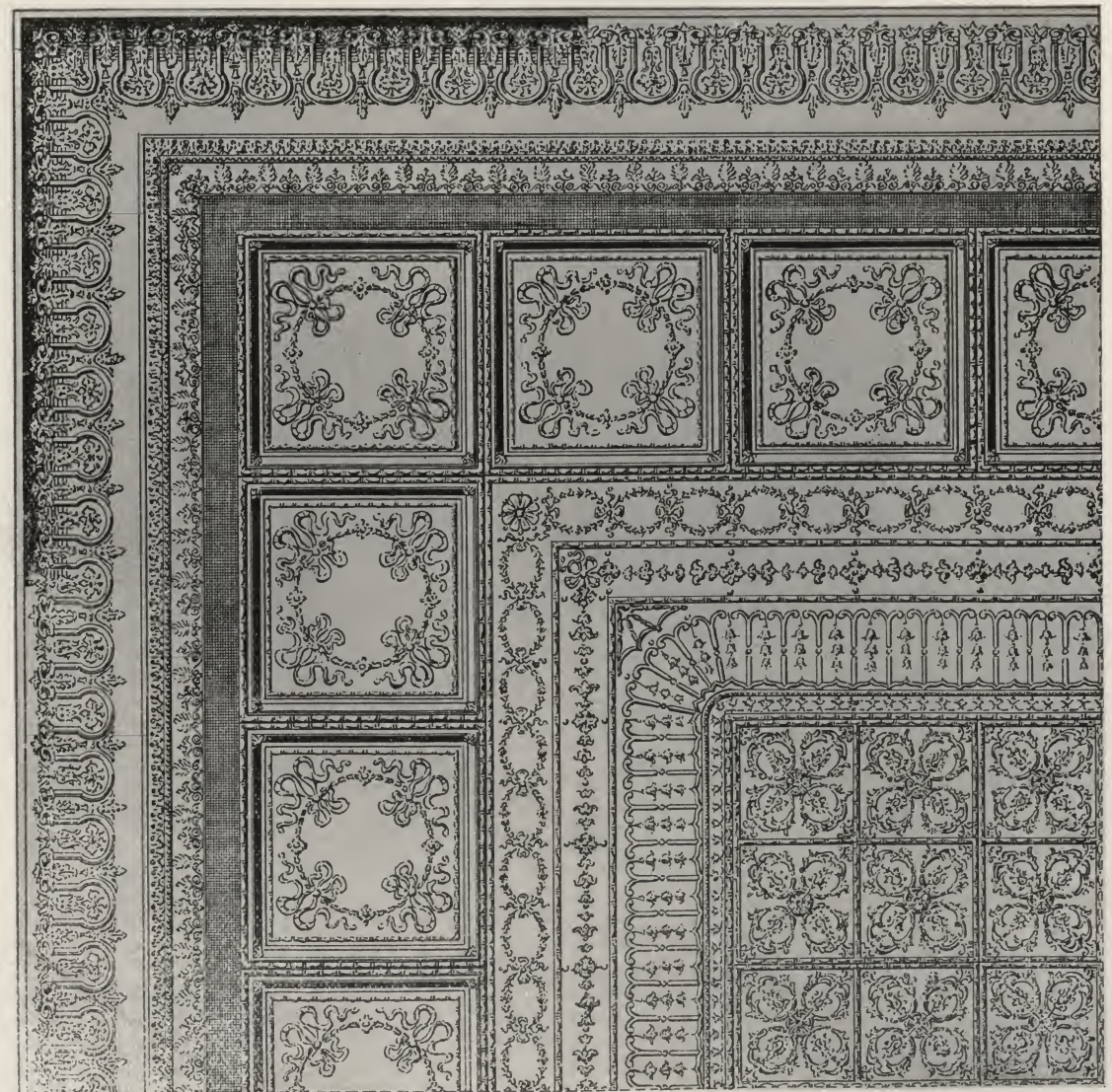
Fig. 260



Shows our continuous work, page 42. Cove, Fig. 82, page 30. Styling Border, Fig. 71, page 27. Second Border, Figs. 133 and 134, page 42. Third Border, Fig. 71, page 27. Field Plates, Fig. 140, page 42.

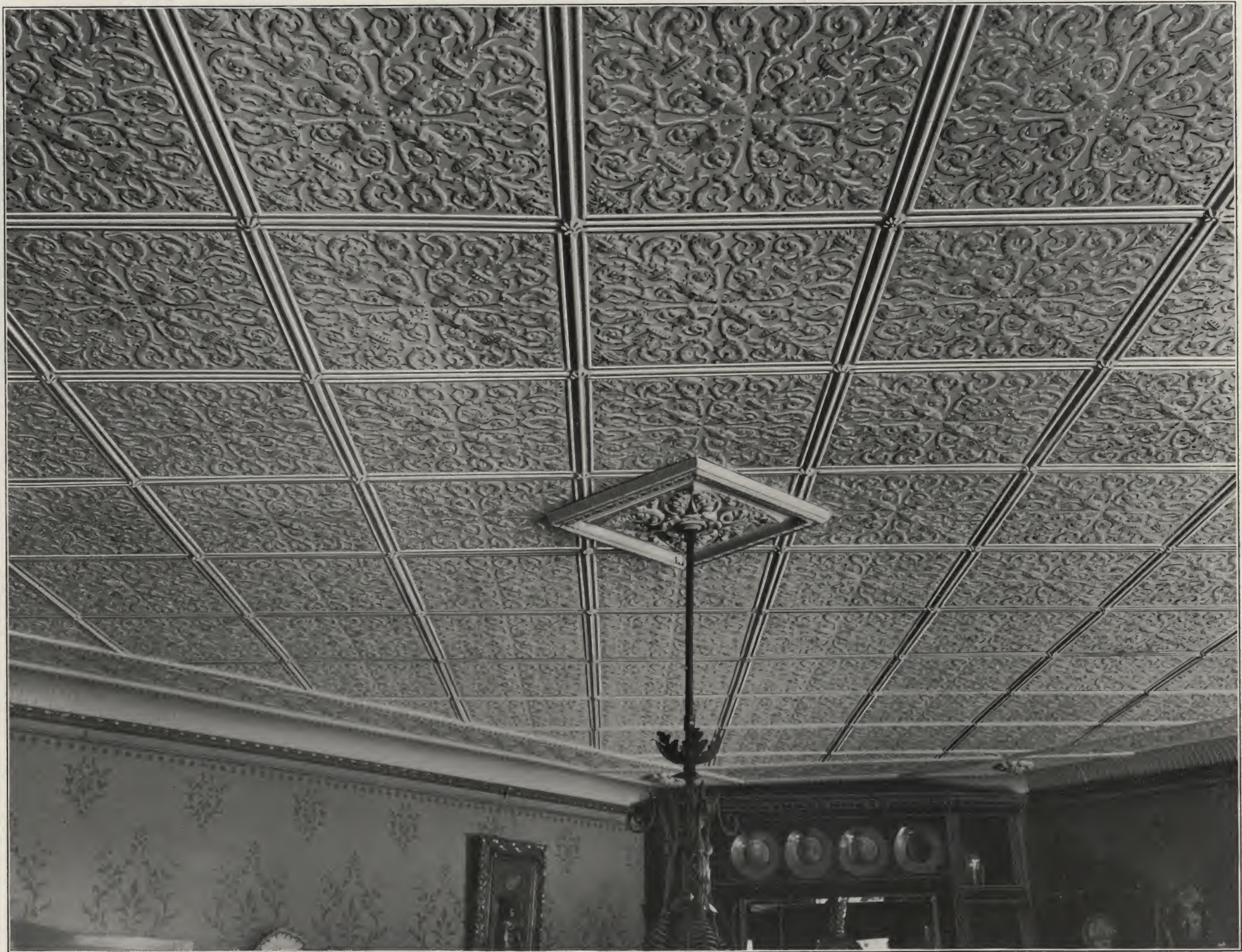
SECTION.

Fig. 261



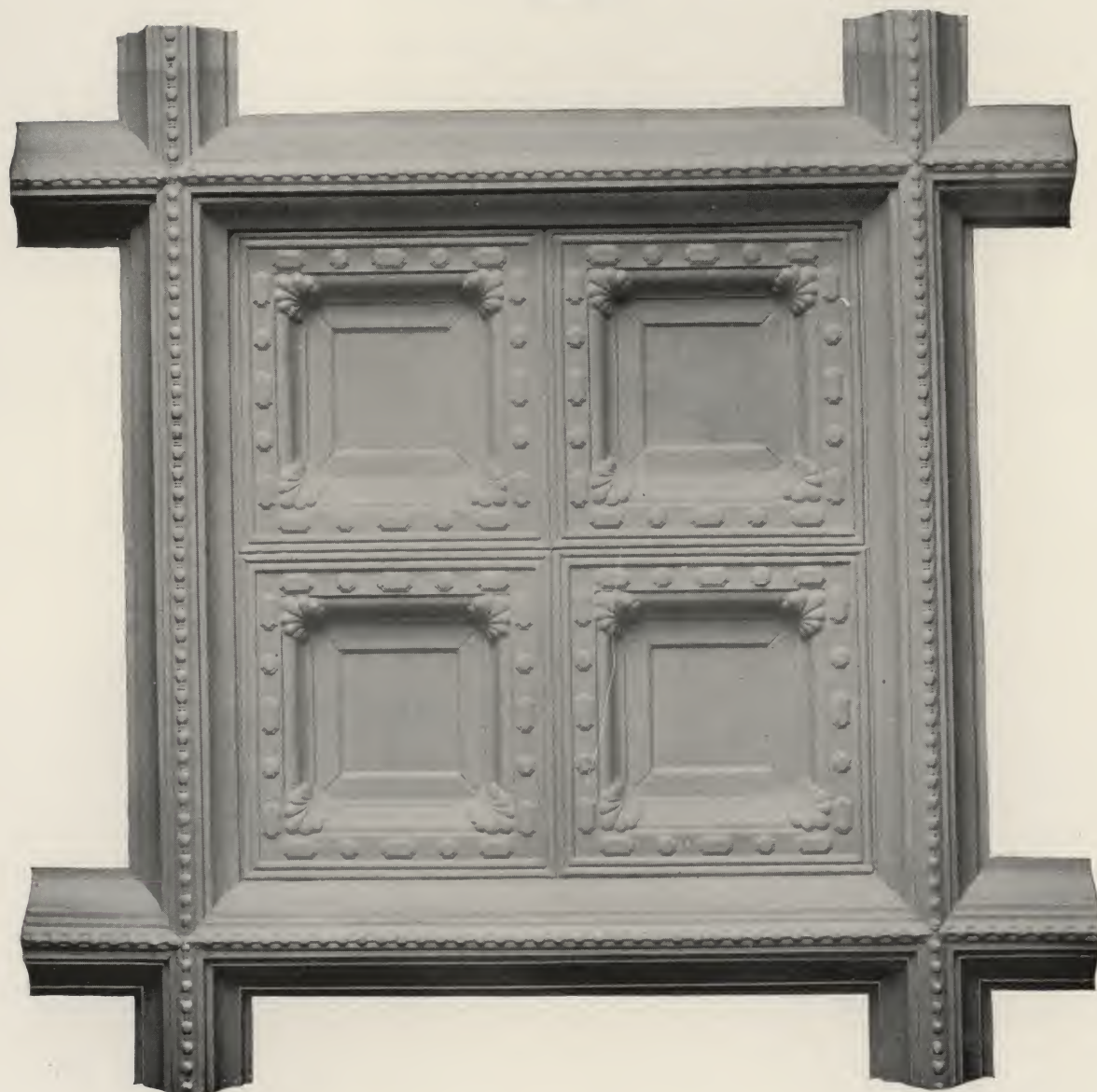
Shows our continuous work in combination with 1 3/4 in. Deep Mould Plates. Cove, Fig. 84, page 30. Styling Border, Fig. 71, page 27. Border Deep Mould Plates, Fig. 56, page 26. Field Border, Figs. 129 and 130, page 42. Field Plates, Fig. 139, page 42.

Fig. 265



DINING ROOM, SOUTH BROAD STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Ceiled with our Art Steel Plates, pages 18 to 20. Cove Imperial, Border, page 29.

Fig. 266



Shows Beam Mould, page 57, Fig. 242, and page 48, Fig. 181, Mitred Corners. (Drop Block used at corners, Fig 179 and 181, page 48, when desired.) Any number of Plates desired in a section, and any style of Plates we make can be used.

Fig. 267



Shows $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch Deep Mould Plates, in Clusters of four Plates. Divided Clusters with Moulding, any styles of Plates, pages 18 to 24. Mouldings, pages 55, 56 and 57.

Fig. 268



Quarter Section of Enriched Plates, suitable for Residence Rooms, pages 18 to 20.

Steel Ceilings.

From the Popular Science News.

The serious accidents caused by the falling of plaster ceilings have brought forward ideas of metal ceilings, and these are likely to come into general use, especially for public buildings and large rooms. In all buildings where water-pipes run there is a possibility of leakage. Water may spread over all the ceiling, and by its weight and softening qualities loosen the entire sheet of plaster. This may be done without a suspicion of the mischief that is going on. Cracked ceilings are less dangerous. They rarely fall, because through the openings the water passes away. It is in a perfect ceiling that the danger lies. A metal sheet is much safer, and in addition may be arranged with a drainage pipe, so that walls and rooms are freed from all risk of damage by water.—*Phila. Times*, June, 1896.

Dental Office of Dr. W. W. Cushman.
Claremont, N. H.

CLAREMONT, N. H., June 8, 1896.
The Penn Metal Ceiling and Roofing Co., Ltd.
23d and Hamilton Sts.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

GENTLEMEN:—Your bill for ceiling and side wall, including the labor of your men, received to-day, and was in accordance with contract made with your Mr. Lutz, which is satisfactory. We enclose you check for \$458.43, less the amount of cash paid your workmen on your order. We are very much pleased with the entire metal work on our ceilings and side walls, and the work of your expert, Mr. Adams, in the mechanical and decorating line is satisfactory in the extreme, and we shall be most happy to say a good word for you, if we have the opportunity to do so.

Yours very truly,

W. W. CUSHMAN,
Chairman of Committee for Metal Work
and Decorating for Claremont Congregational Church, Claremont, N. H.

Fig. 269



DINING-ROOM IN RESIDENCE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Plates, pages 18 to 20

Fig. 270



TITUS BROS.' CARPET STORE, 1033 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Ceiled with our $\frac{3}{8}$ inch Deep Mould Plates, Intersecting Beam Mouldings and Drop Blocks. Field Plates, pages 18 to 20. Beam Mould, page 58. Drop Blocks, page 48. Centers, page 50. Cove, page 30.

Fig. 271.



Quarter Sections $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch Deep Mould Plates. Plates page 21.

Kingston Leader, Kingston, N. Y.
May 14th, 1896.

HURT BY FALLING CEILING.

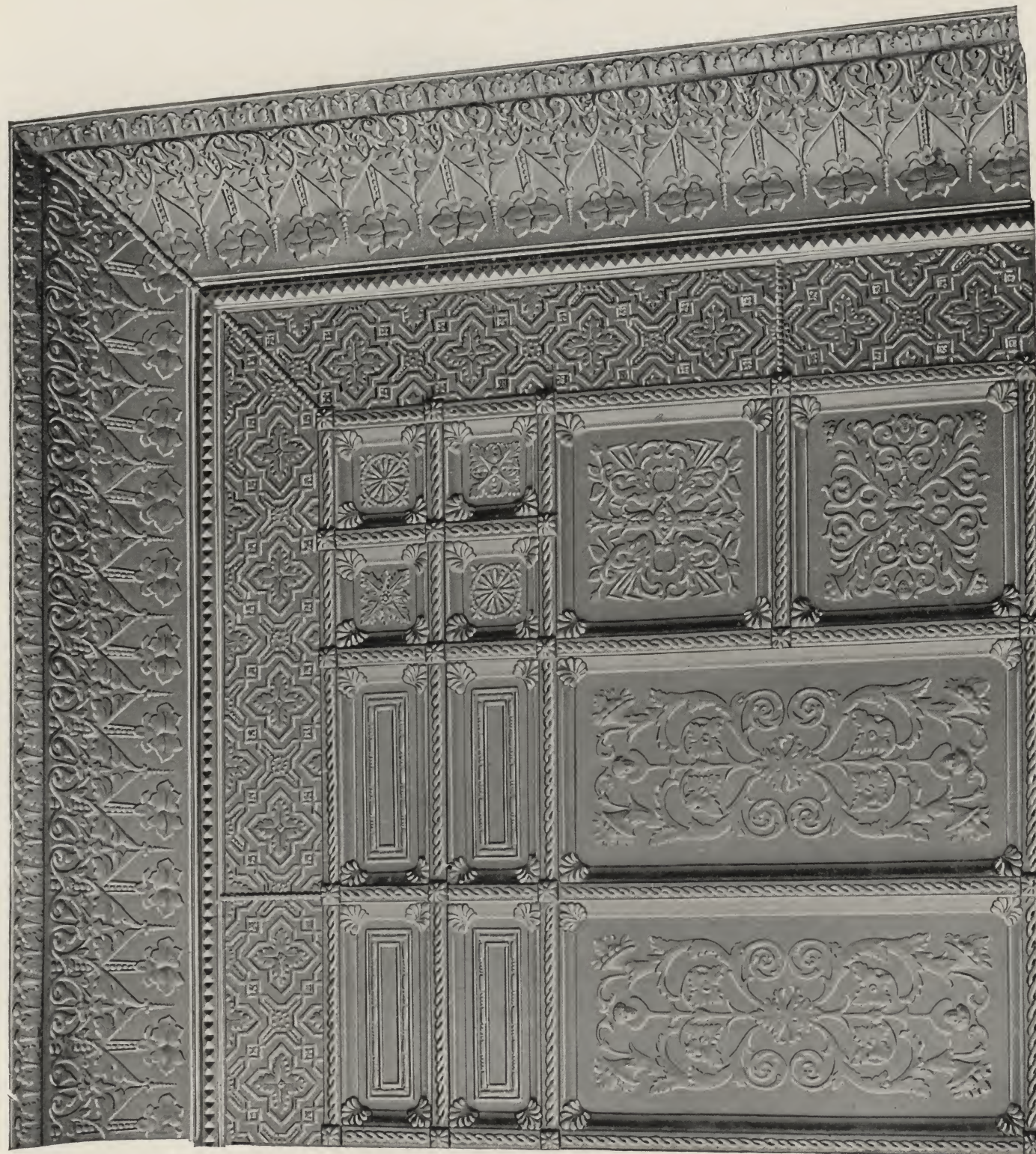
A Woodstock Lady Severely Injured in This City on Wednesday.

Mrs. Hasbrouck, of the town of Woodstock, now lies in a precarious condition at the residence of Mrs. Sidney A. Hughes, a relative, on Wall street, as the result of being struck on the head by a mass of heavy ceiling plaster yesterday morning. Mrs. Hasbrouck was attending Mrs. Hughes, who is ill. Mr. Hughes and family occupy the second floor of the Safford building. Yesterday morning the occupants on the third floor were preparing to do the family wash. As the water pressure was rather low the washerwoman turned on the water, and having a headache, went and laid down. When she returned, the water had overflowed from the tubs on the floor, and leaking through, thoroughly saturated the ceiling of the kitchen beneath. Mrs. Hasbrouck, while busy, apparently failed to notice the watersoaked ceiling above, and suddenly the ceiling fell with a heavy crash, and she was felled to the floor, painfully injured. Dr. R. R. Thompson was summoned and upon examination found that besides the severe shock, Mrs. Hasbrouck was severely bruised about the head.

N. B.—Steel Ceilings Never Fall.

Permanent, beautiful, reasonable in price, preferable for interior finish to all other materials.

Fig. 272.



Quarter Section 1 1/4 inch Deep Mould Plates. Page 21.

SIDE WALL PANEL.—BASS-RELIEF.

Fig. 273.



Centers. Size, 24 x 42 inch.

PRICES NET. (NO DISCOUNT ALLOWED.)

Steel Plates, each,	. . . \$4.00	Copper Plates, each,	. . . \$10.75
Zinc " "	. . . 6.50	Aluminum " "	. . . 11.50

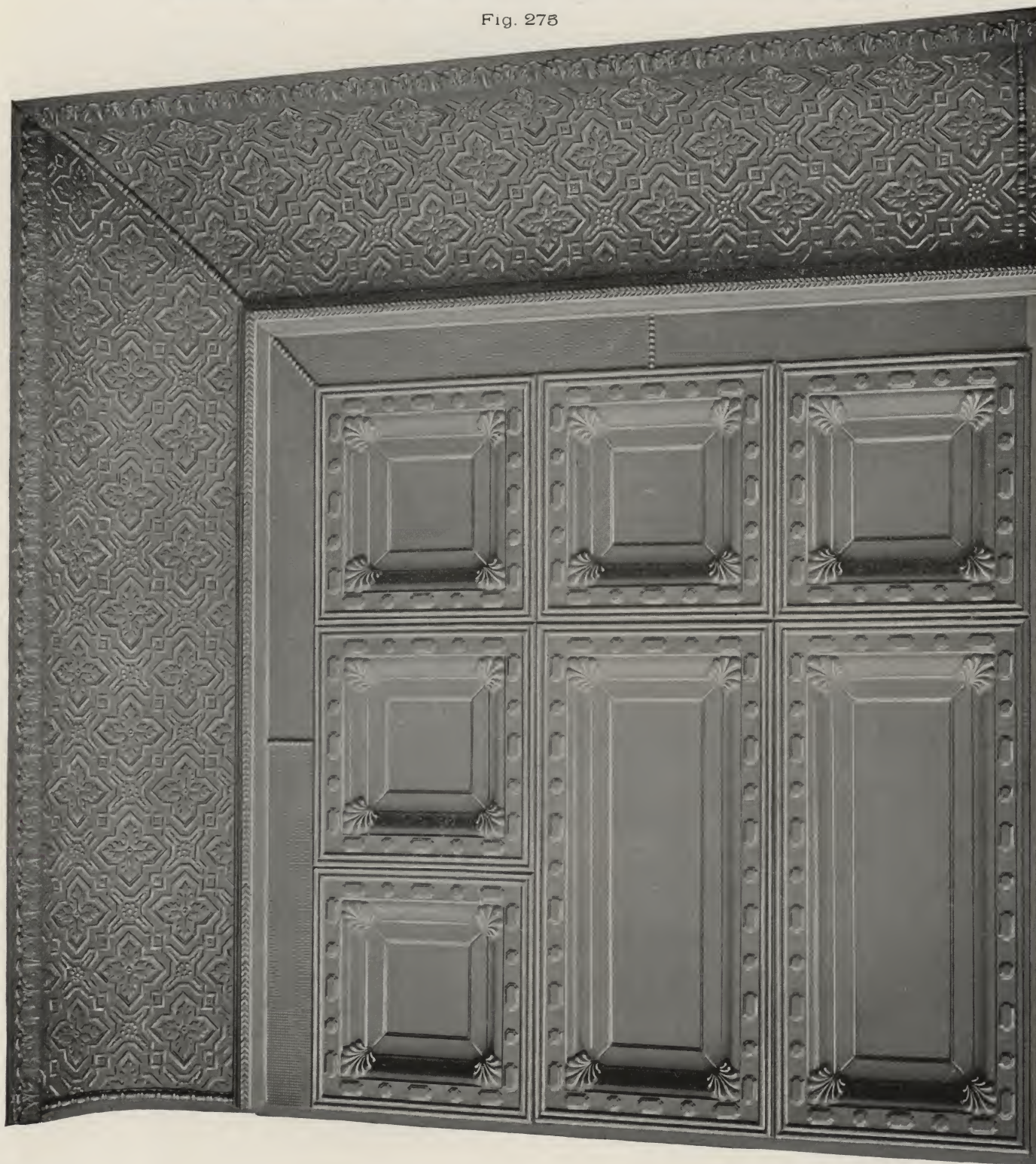
Fig 274.



Colonial, 1½ inch deep Mould Plates. Imperial Cove, 15 inch girt. Roman Centers.

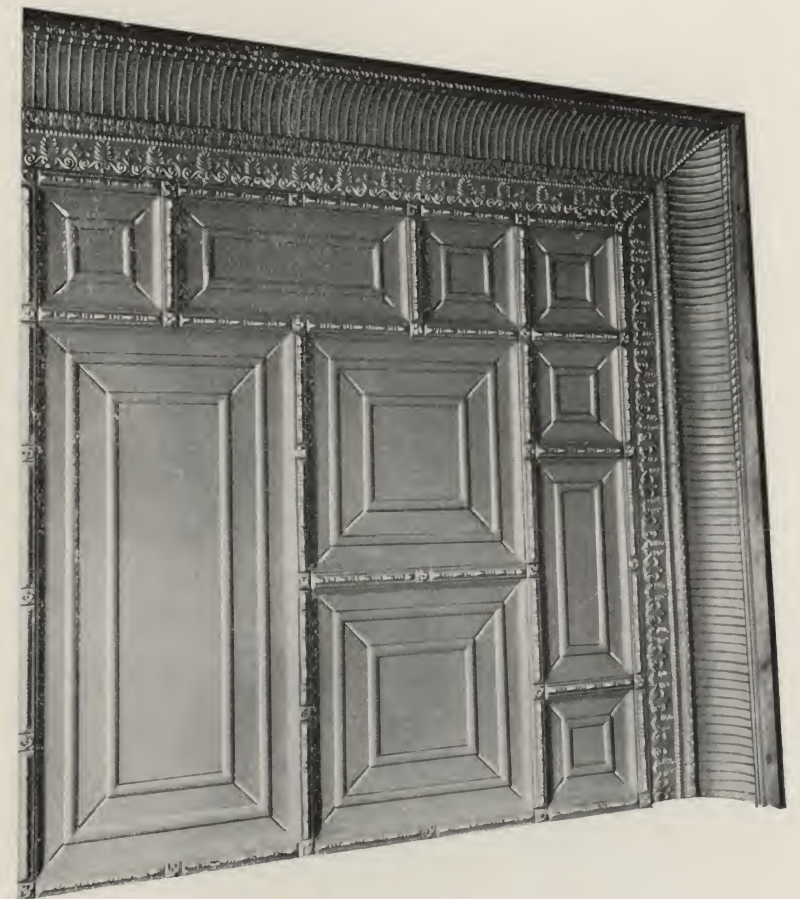
See Page 23, Figs. 45 to 48.

Fig. 275



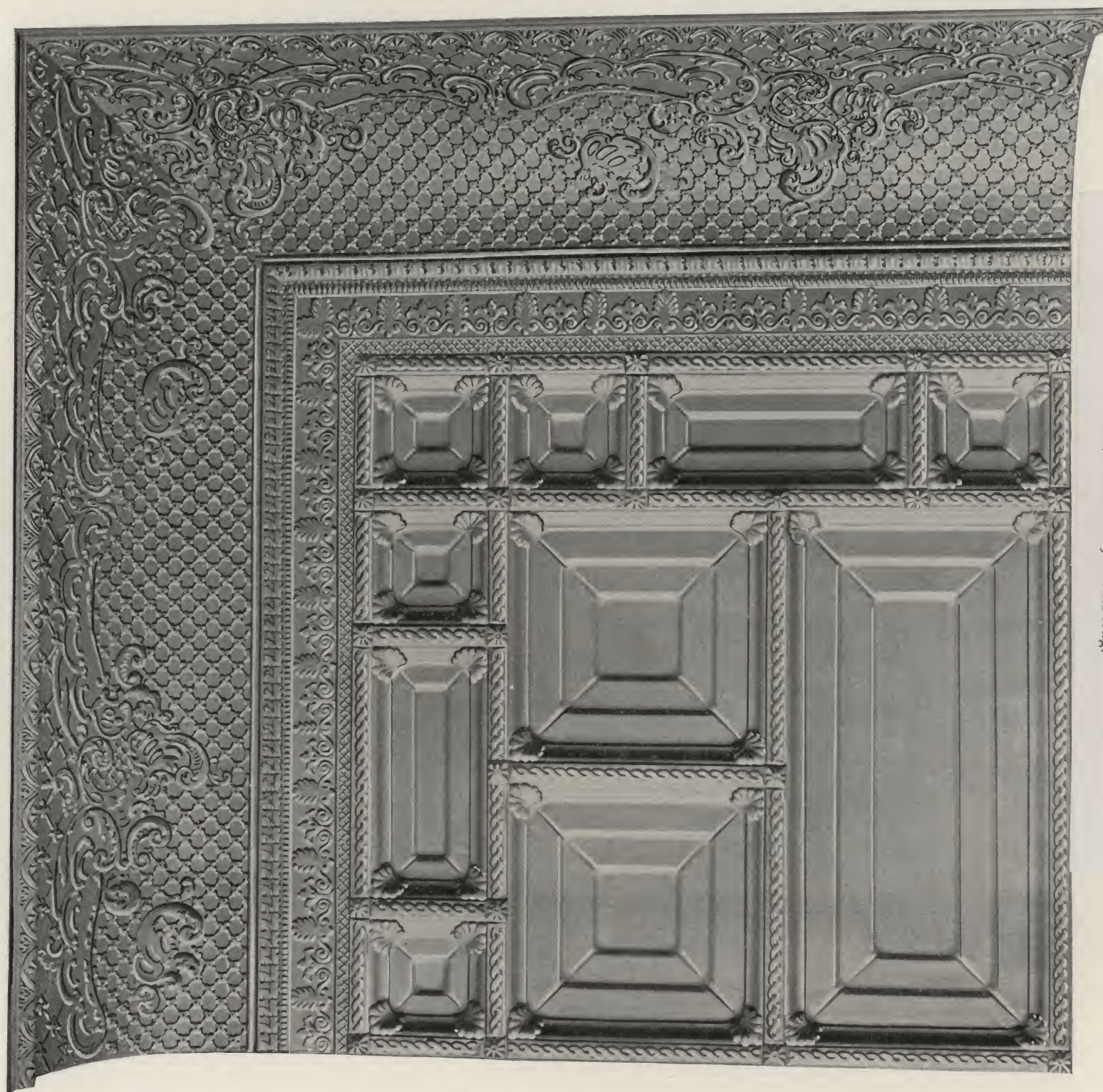
Quarter Section 2 1/4 inch Deep Mould Plates. See page 24.

Fig. 276

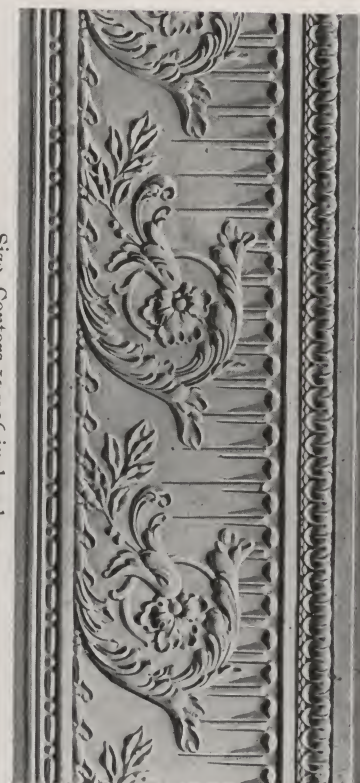


Quarter Sections Colonial Plates. Page 23.

Fig. 277



Receding Colonial, 1 1/2 inch deep plates. Rococo Cove. Roman Styling.
See Page 23. Multiple of Plates.



Size, Centers 10 x 96 inches long.

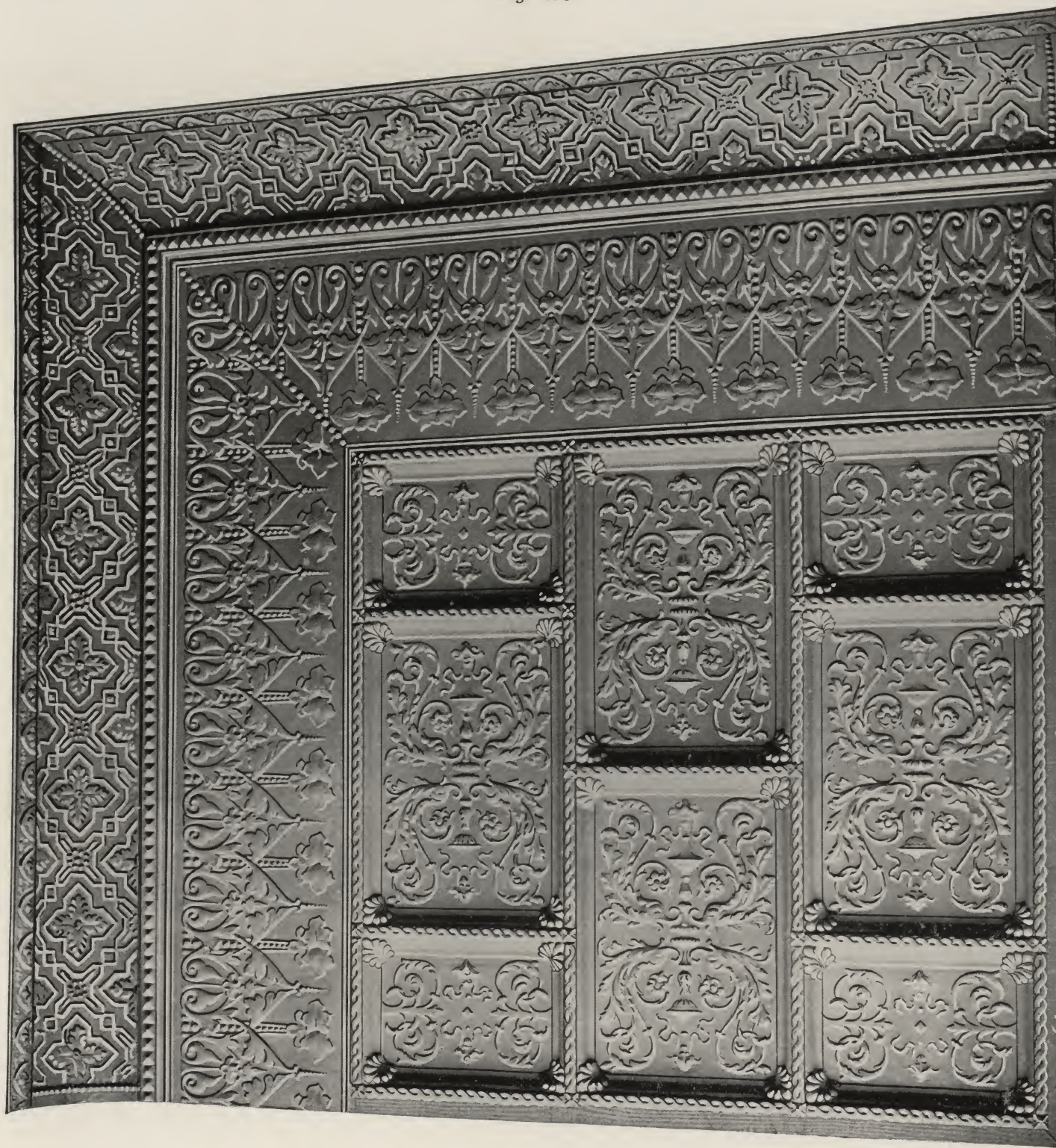
RENAISSANCE LOUIS THE XVI BORDER, FRIEZE, or COVE
Fig. 326

Fig. 278



Ceiling and Side Walls of Office. Ceiling of our Receding Plates, page 23.

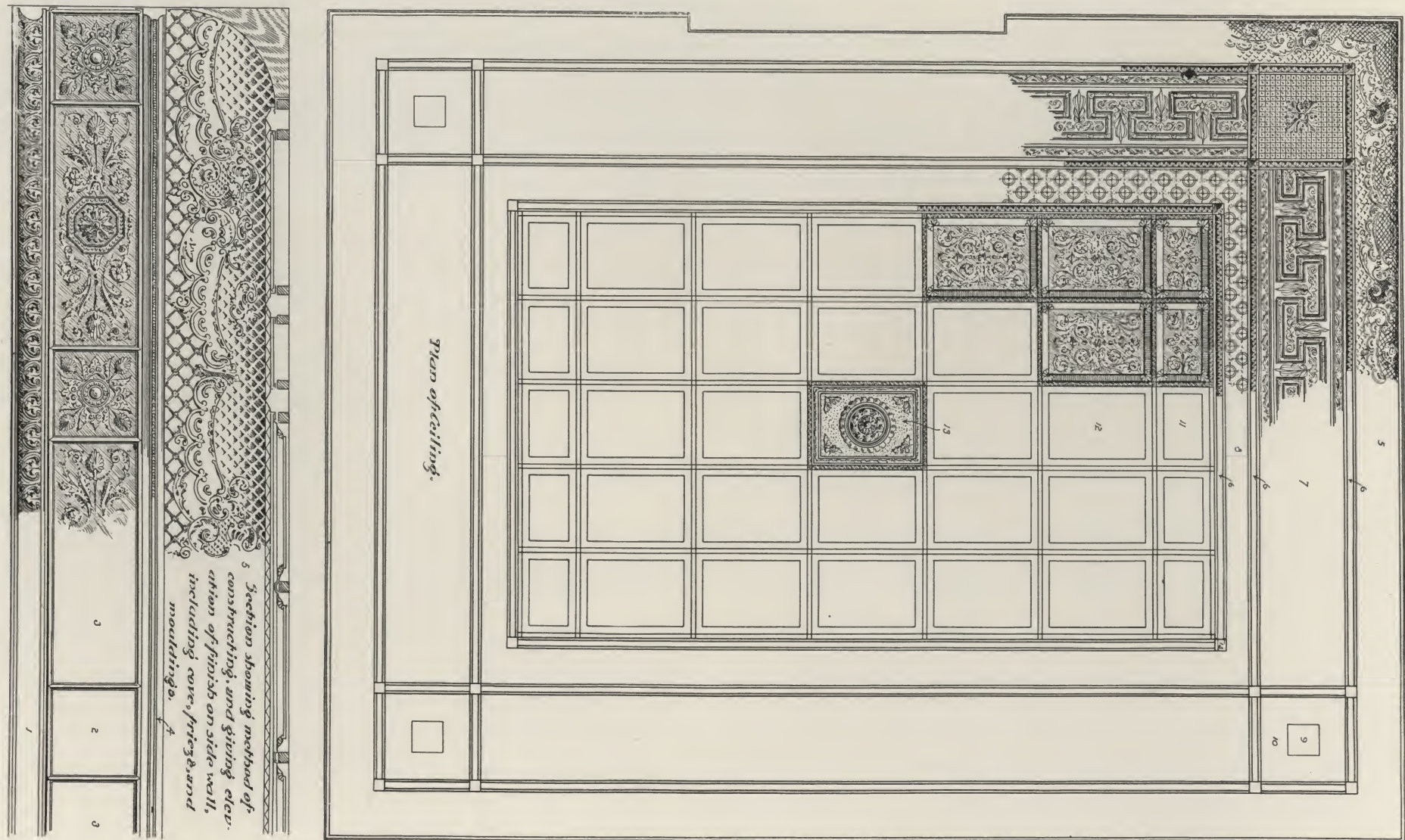
Fig. 279



Quarter Sections. Our rich 1 inch Deep Mould Plates (especially for residences). Page 24.

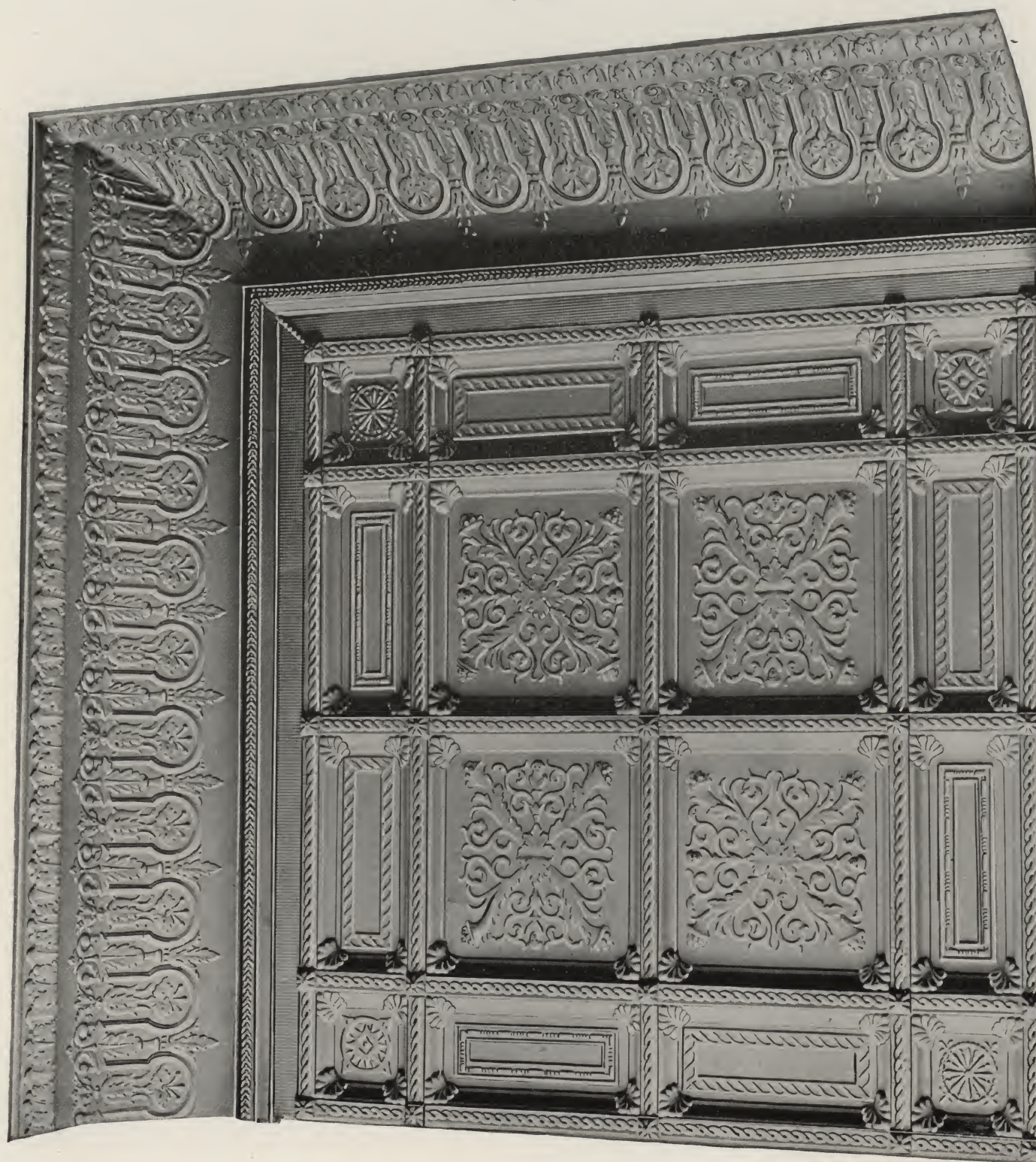
PLAN OF DINING ROOM, PARLOR OR SITTING ROOM, CEILING AND FRIEZE OF OUR RICH ART STEEL PLATES, ETC.

Fig. 280.



Quarter Section of these Plates, page 71, Fig. 280; Coves, page 28. Field Plates, page 24.

Fig. 281



Quarter Section Parlor or Residence Ceiling complete of our Enriched $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch Deep Mould Plates, Cove, Foot Mould and Styling, page 21.

Fig. 282

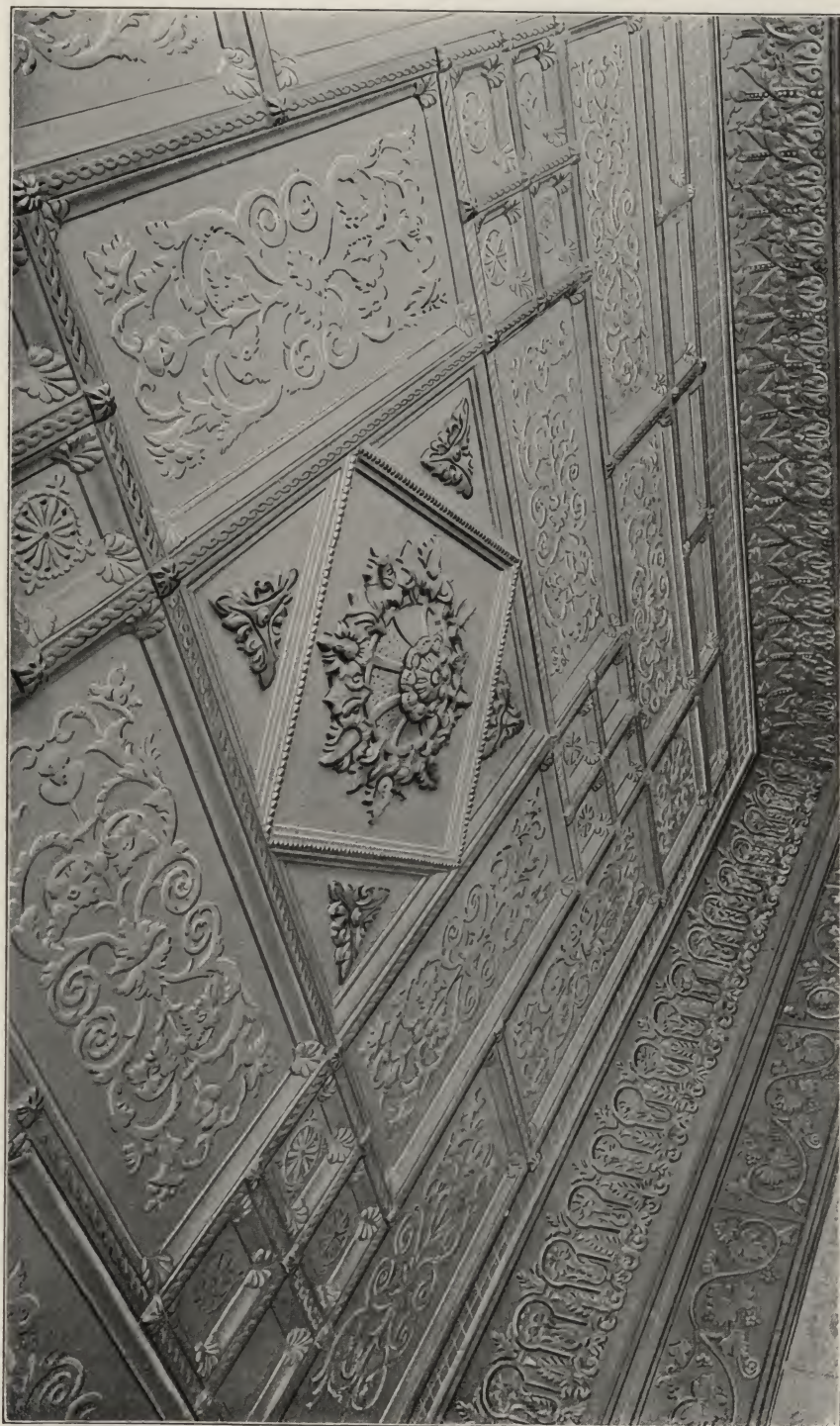
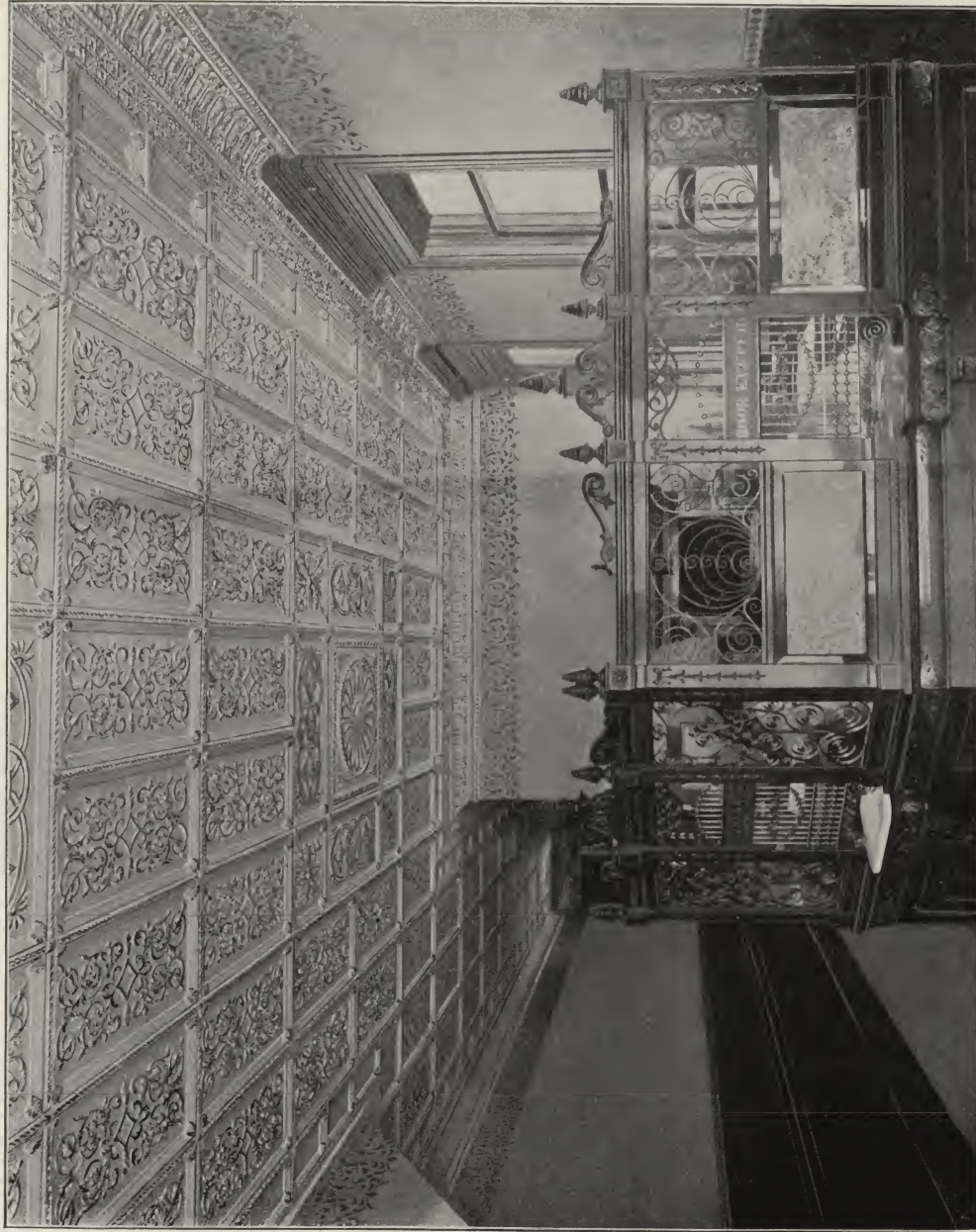


Fig. 283



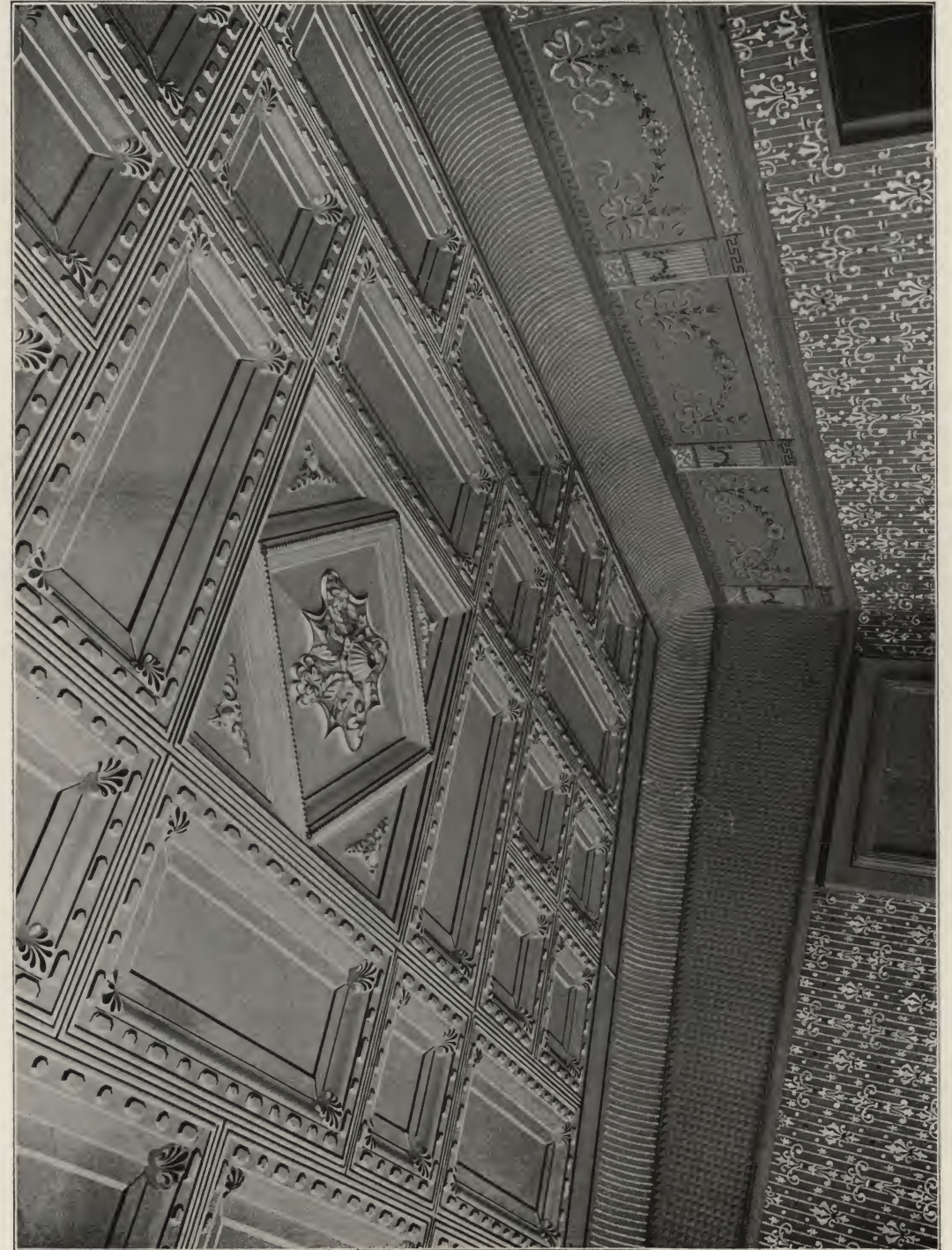
Our Empire Centre in combination with Enriched Deep Mould Plates.

Fig. 284



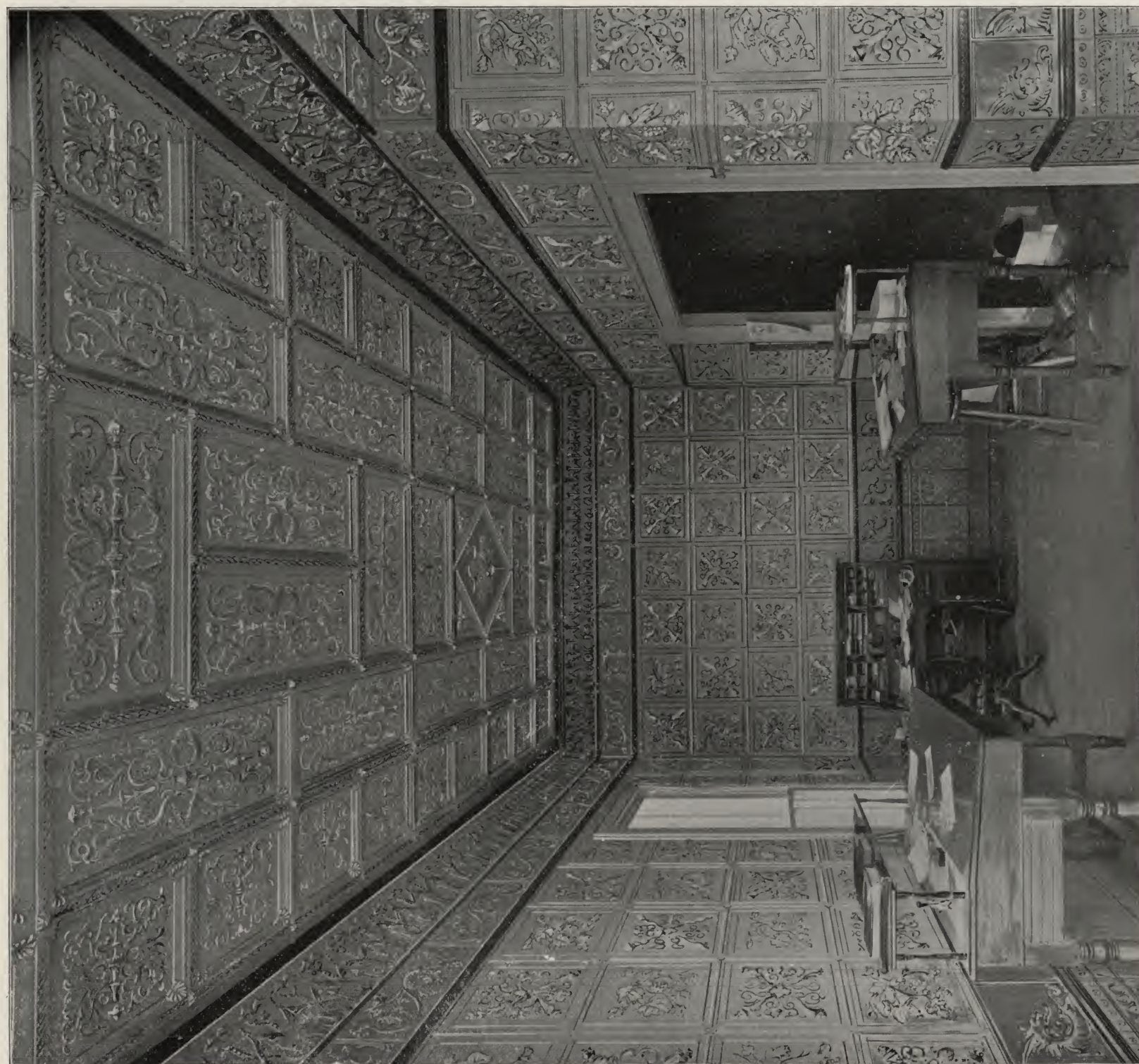
Bank Ceiling. 1 1/4 inch Deep Mould Plates and Cove.

Fig. 285



2 1/4 inch Deep Mould Plates, Center and Cove.

CEILING AND SIDE WALLS OF OUR ART STEEL PLATES.
Fig. 286



OFFICE OF THE VINELAND GRAPE JUICE CO., VINELAND, N. J.
Ceiling, Centers, Side Walls, Wainscoting, Frieze and Cove. Depth of Panel Moulding on Field Plates, 1 1/4 inches.

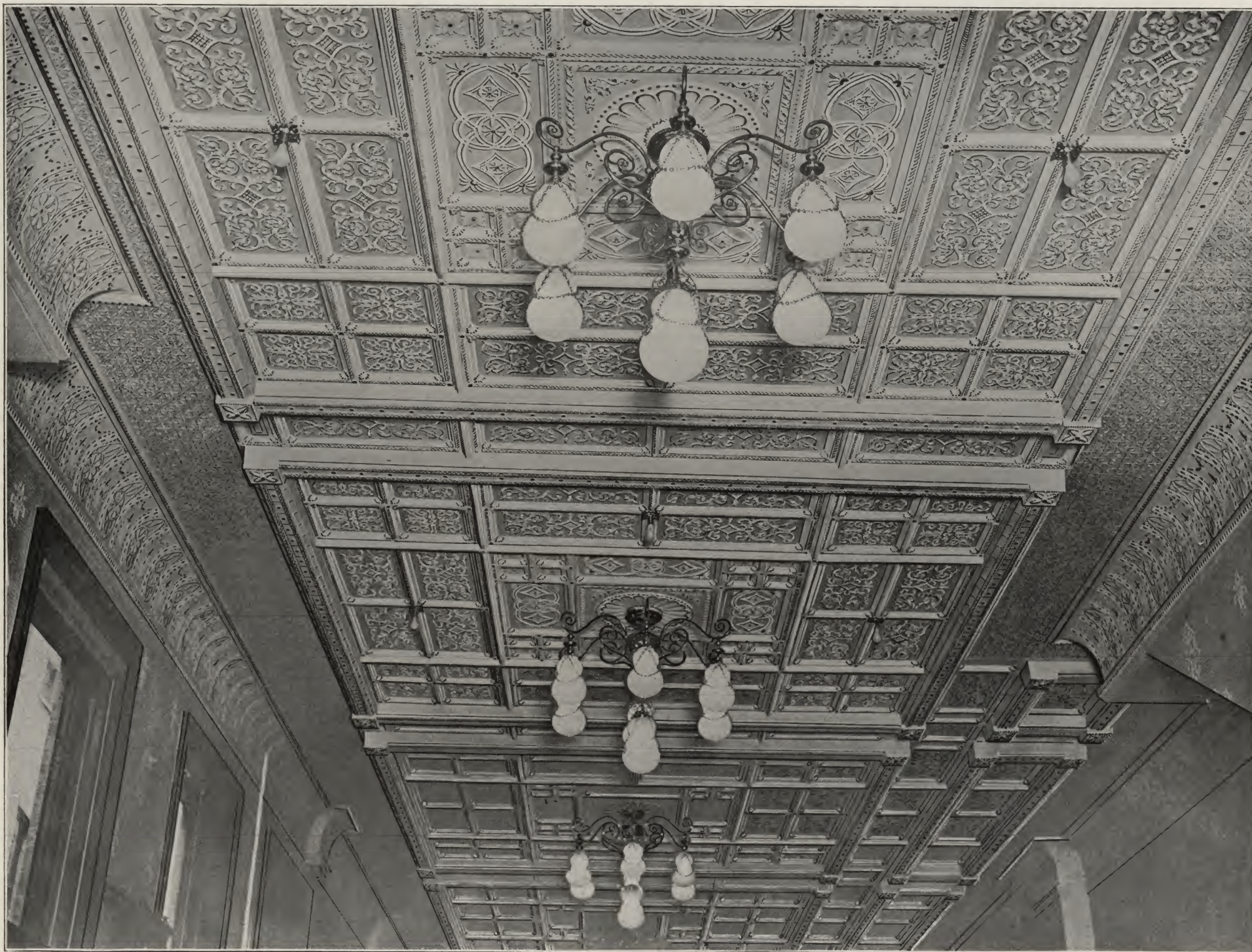
Fig. 287.



CLASS ROOM OF PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

1¼ inch Deep Mould Plates. Cove, Beam, Mould, Drop Blocks, Empire Centers.

Fig 288



CLARK HOTEL, BOSTON, MASS.
 1 1/4 inch Deep Mould Plates. Extra Mouldings, Beam Mould and Drop Blocks. Empire Centers and Cove to match.

Fig. 289.

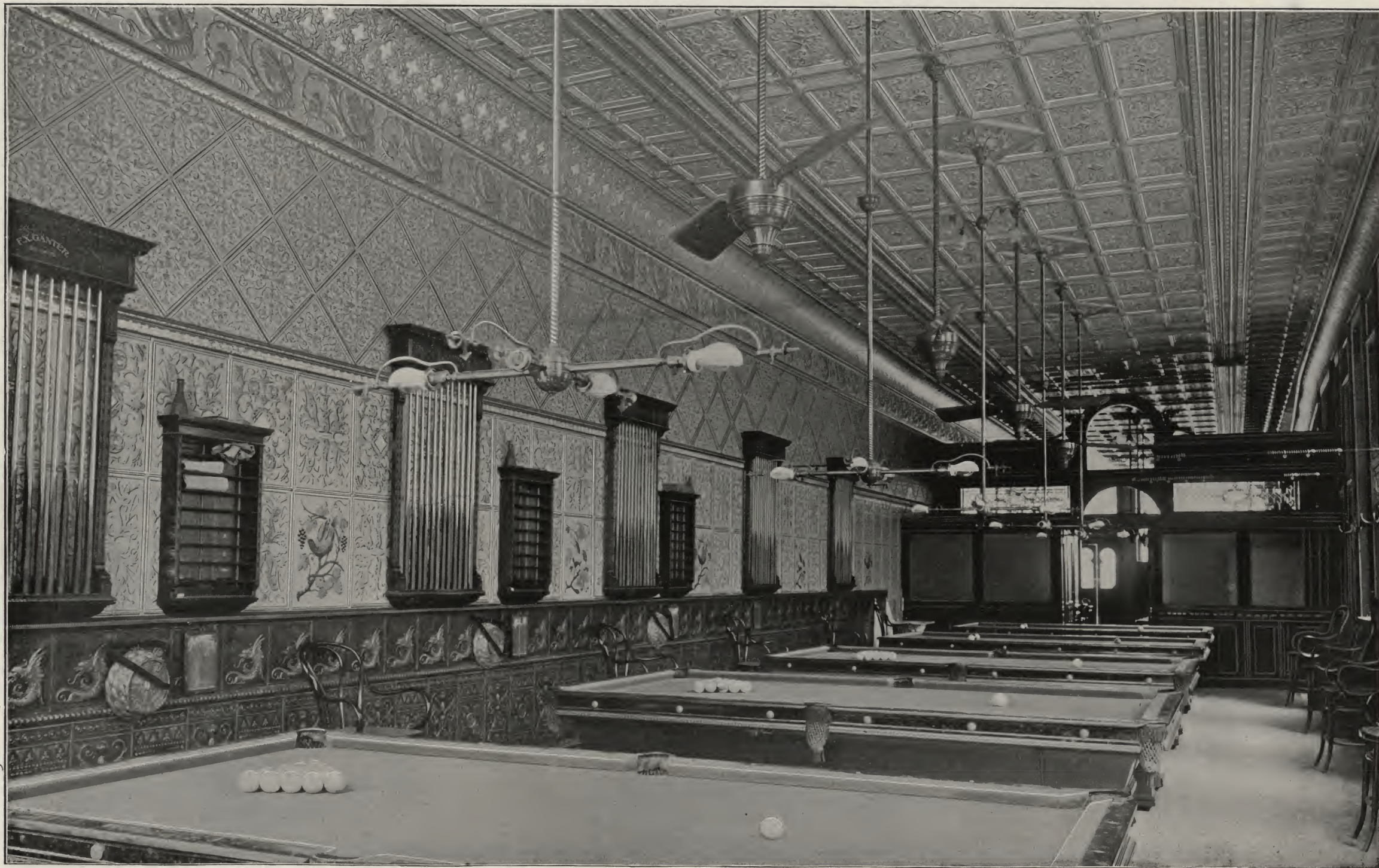


RETAIL SHOE PARLORS, CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
1 1/4 inch Deep Mould Plates. Beam Mould, Drop Blocks, Empire Centres and Coves.

Fig. 290



CAFÉ, NORFOLK, VA.
1 1/4 inch Deep Mould Plates, Beam Mould, Centers and Cove.
80



BILLIARD PARLORS, NORFOLK, VA.
 $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch Deep Mould Plates, Beam Mould, Drop Blocks, Centers, Cove, Frieze, Field, Side Wall and Wainscoting with Dado and Mouldings.

Fig. 292



(DOONER'S HOTEL), LADIES' DINING PARLORS, SOUTH TENTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
1 1/4 inch Deep Mould Plates.

Fig. 293



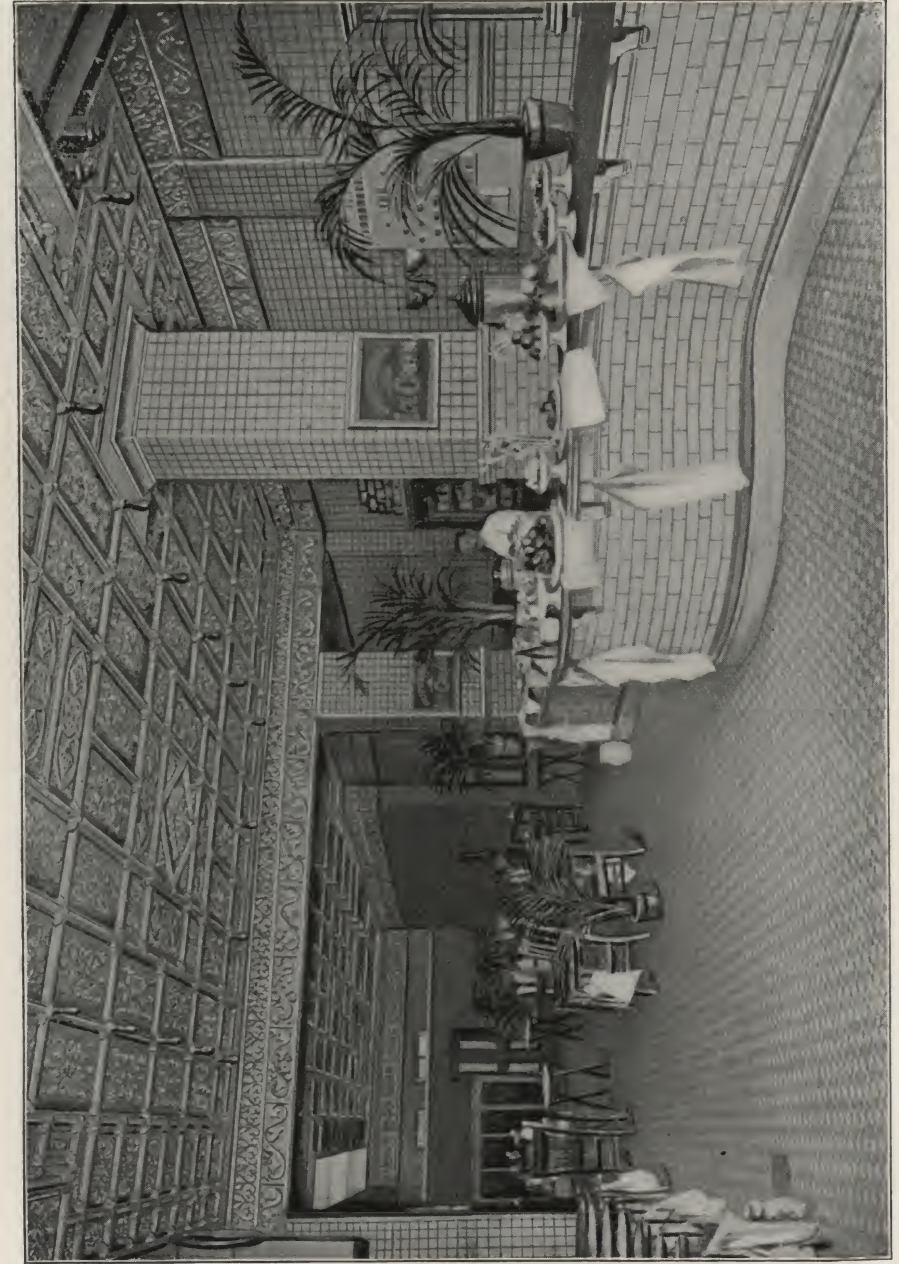
KUGLER'S LADIES' CAFÉ, BROAD STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
 1 1/4 inch Deep Mould Plates, Cove and Centers. Dividing Beam Mould and Drop Blocks.

Fig. 294



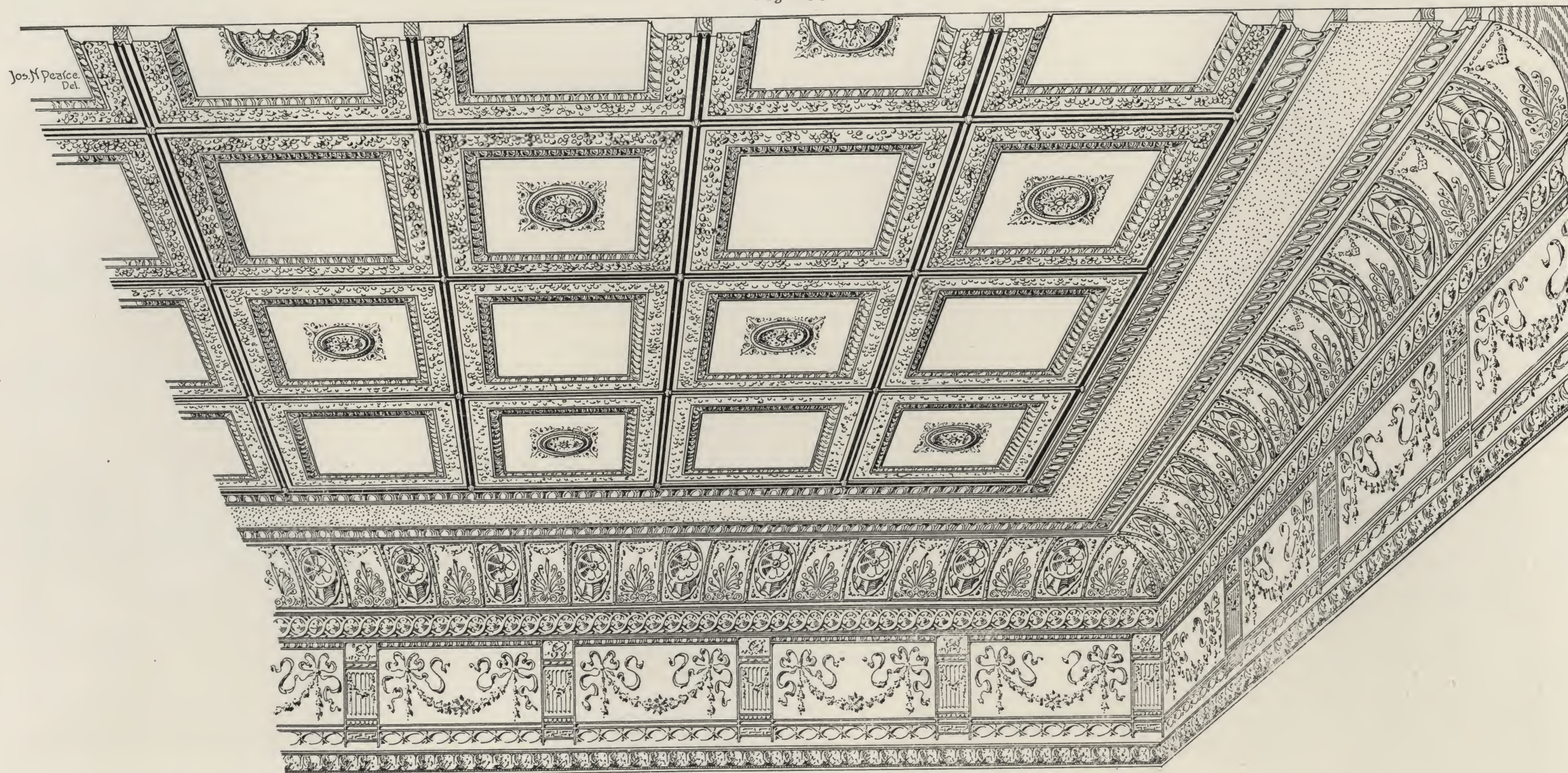
31 1/4 inch square Plate and Rococo Cove. Plates alternate, page 25.

Fig. 295



CAFÉ, NINTH STREET AND PENNSYLVANIA, AVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C.
1 1/4 inch Deep Mould Plates and Steel Tile Side Walls.

Fig. 296



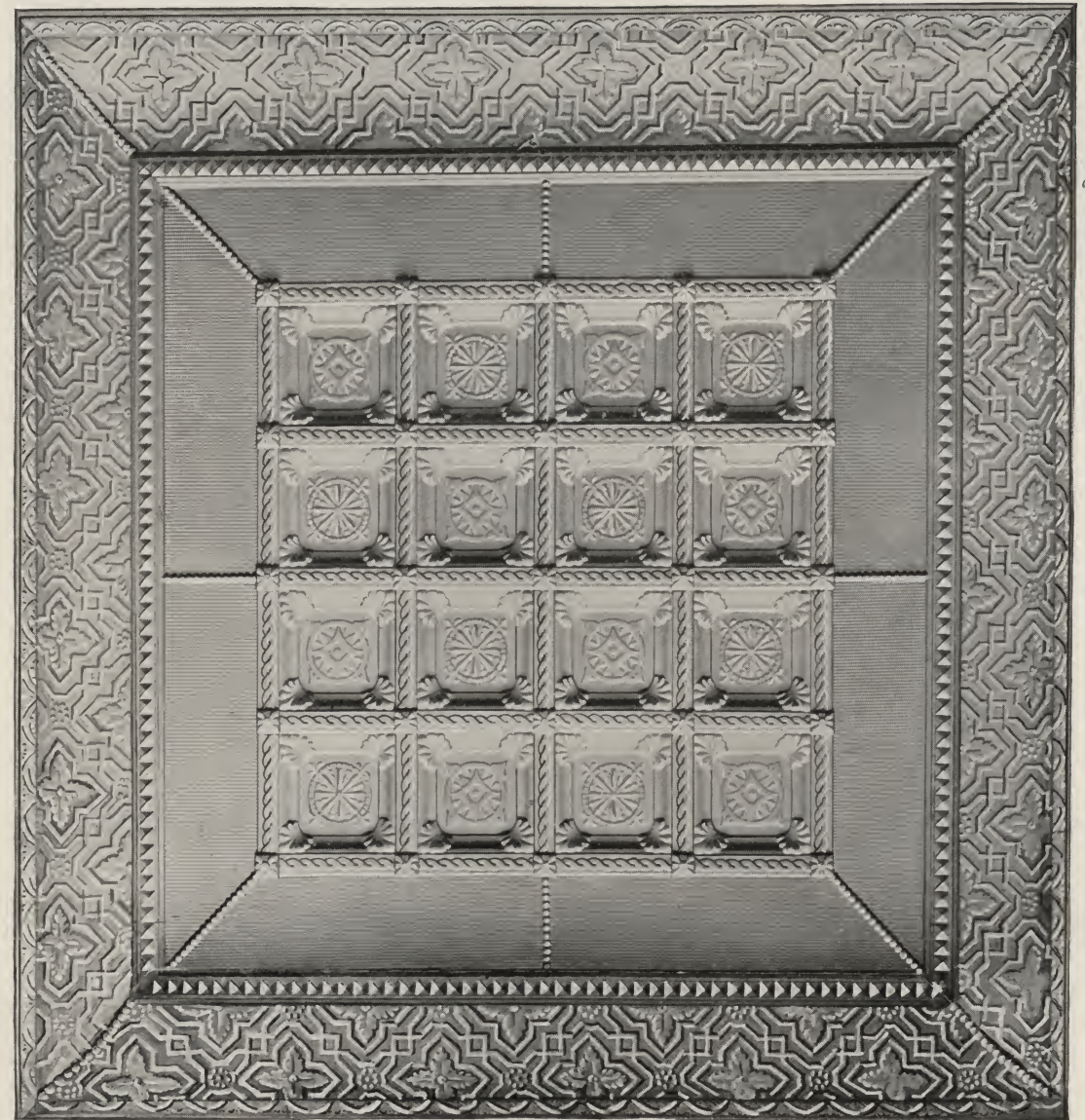
German Renaissance, 1 3/8 inch Deep Mould Plates, page 25. Empire Cove and Frieze, page 28.

Fig. 297



Quarter Sections Empire Ceiling. Cove and Frieze, page 26.

Fig. 298



Small $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch Deep Mould Plates and Cove for Vestibules, Bay Windows, Etc., where Deep, Small Plates are Desired.

Fig. 299



CLASS-ROOM IN PUBLIC SCHOOL, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
 Empire Plates, Cove, and field Center. See Page 26, Fig. 55 to 63.

Fig. 300



SITTING-ROOM, SPRUCE STREET RESIDENCE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Ceiled with our German Renaissance Plates, page 25. Side Wall, Italian Tile, page 32. Friezed, page 27. Griffin Plate and Cove, page 30.

Fig. 301



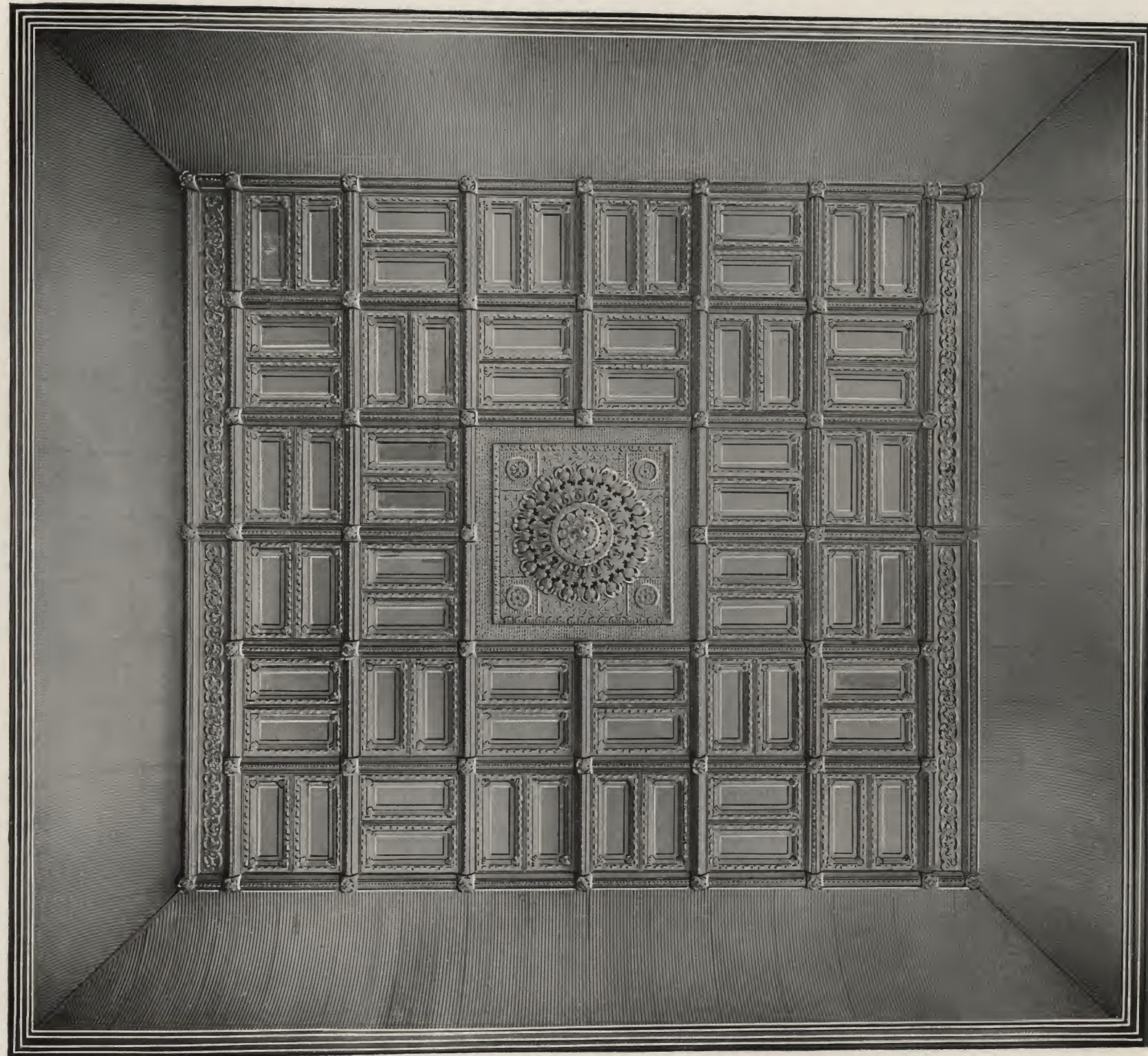
LAURENT'S CONFECTIONERY STORE, CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

2¼ inch Deep Mould Plates, Imperial Cove, page 24.



KUGLER'S CAFÉ (GENTS' DINING-ROOM), BROAD STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
2 1/4 inch Deep Mould Plates, page 24. Colonial Centers. Empire Cove.

Fig. 303



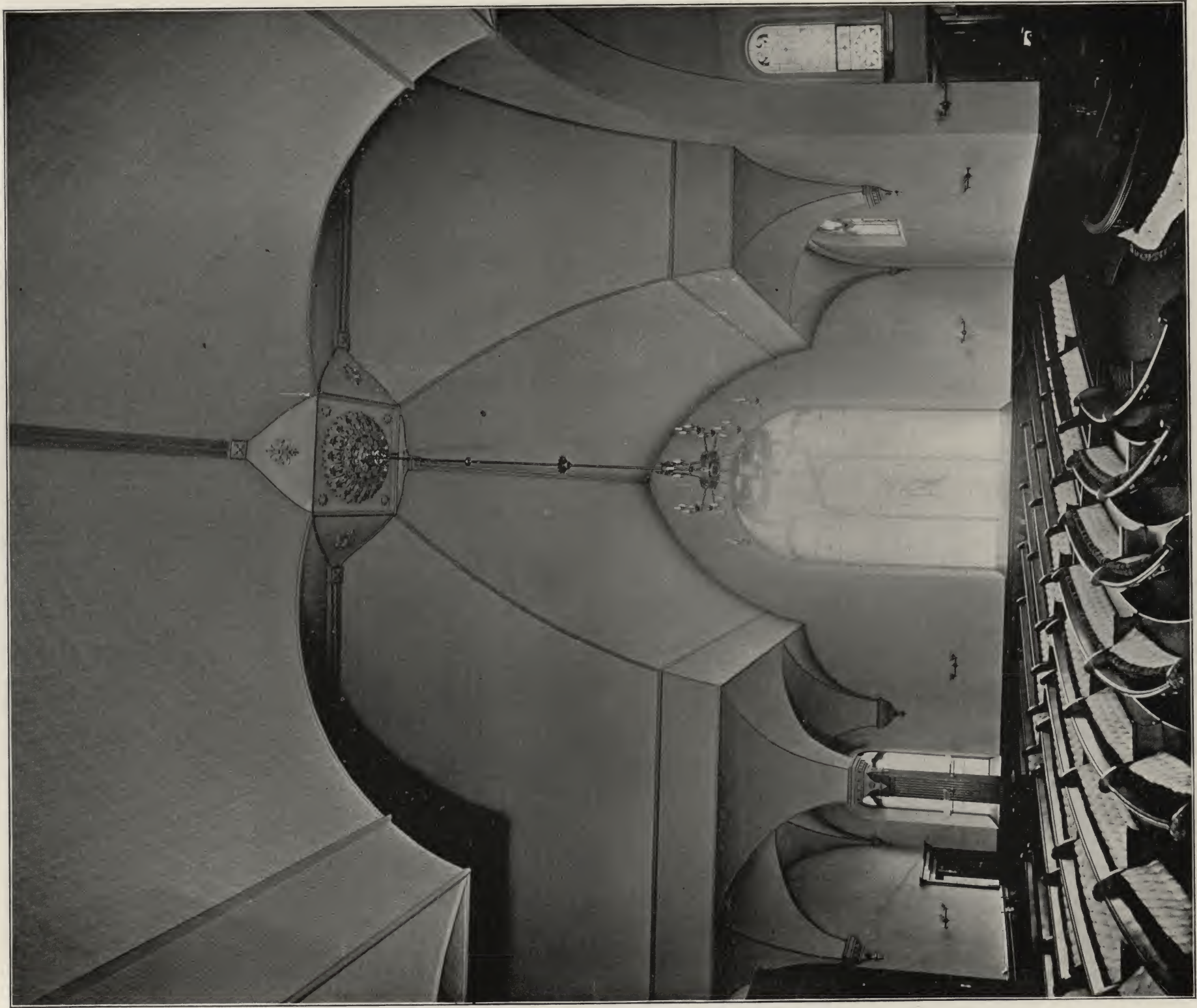
STEEL CEILING IN FIRST NATIONAL BANK, CAMDEN, N. J.
Plates $2\frac{1}{4}$ inch Deep Moulded Edges, Beam Mould $3\frac{3}{4}$ inch deep. Ventilating Mounted Center, 88 inch square. Cove Imperial, 86 inch Girt. Size of room, 27 x 32 feet. Height of room, 27 feet.

Fig. 304



MAIN AUDIENCE ROOM, M. E. CHURCH, NIAN TIC, CONN.
Ceiled with our Deep Moulding Plates (using Drop Blocks, Greek Border and Dividing Mouldings). Ventilating Center, page 54, fig. 196. Cove, page 30, fig. 84. Frieze, page 30, fig. 83. Side Walls, Italian Button Tile, fig. 93, page 32. Dividing Moulding, fig. 229, page 57. Alcove, rear of pulpit, Fleur-de-Lis, fig. 76, page 29.

Fig. 305

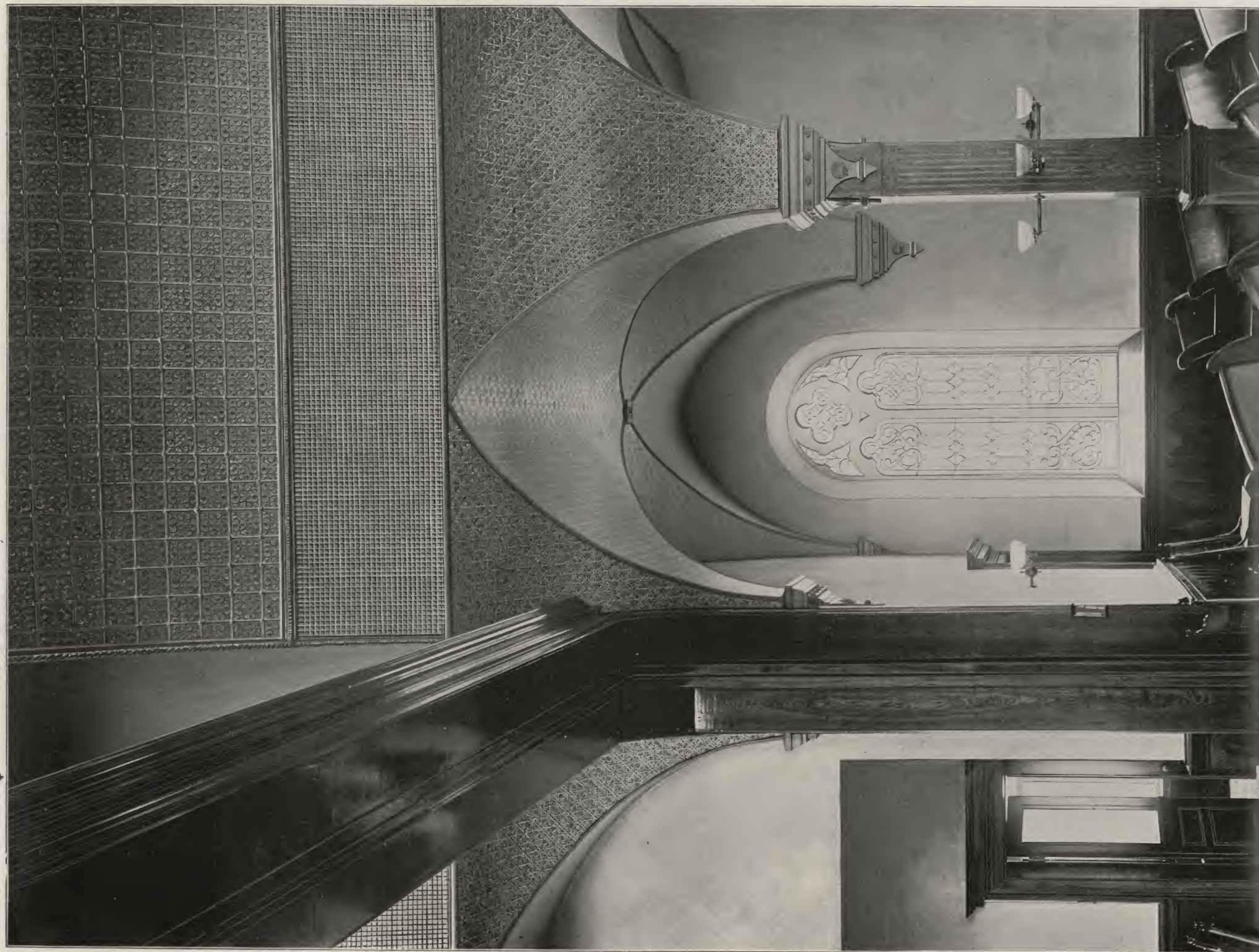


MAIN AUDIENCE ROOM OF M. E. CHURCH, ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J.

Moulding, pages 55 to 57. Stock used on the Rake (and Center surface), Italian Renaissance, page 32, fig. 95. Dividing Border, Moorish Fret, page 32, fig. 92. Lower Arched Surfaces, Moorish Diaper, fig. 89, page 31. Centers, ventilating, 84 x 84 inch, with Arched Extensions, page 52, fig. 194.

Corbels, solid Zinc and Galvanized Stock.

Fig. 306



SECTION OF M. E. CHURCH, ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J.

Covered with our Steel Products, including Ornamental Corbels. Style on the Rake Italian Renaissance, page 32, fig. 95. Dividing Border, Moorish Fret, page 32, fig. 92. Lower Arch Surfaces, fig. 89, page 31. Moulding, pages 55 to 77.



MAIN AUDIENCE ROOM, FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, RAHWAY, N. J., covered with our Steel Products; Main Ceiling, page 97. Cove, Rococo, fig. 73, page 28. On the Rake Italian Renaissance, fig. 95, page 28. Border, Moorish Fret, fig. 92, page 32. Mouldings, pages 55 to 57. Ventilating Center, page 54, fig. 96.

Fig. 308



SECTION OF FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, RAHWAY, N. J.
Ceiling on the rake Italian Renaissance, page 32, fig. 95. Lower ceiling, Deep Moulding Plates, page 21. Cove, Rococo, fig. 73, page 28. Moulding, pages 55 to 57.

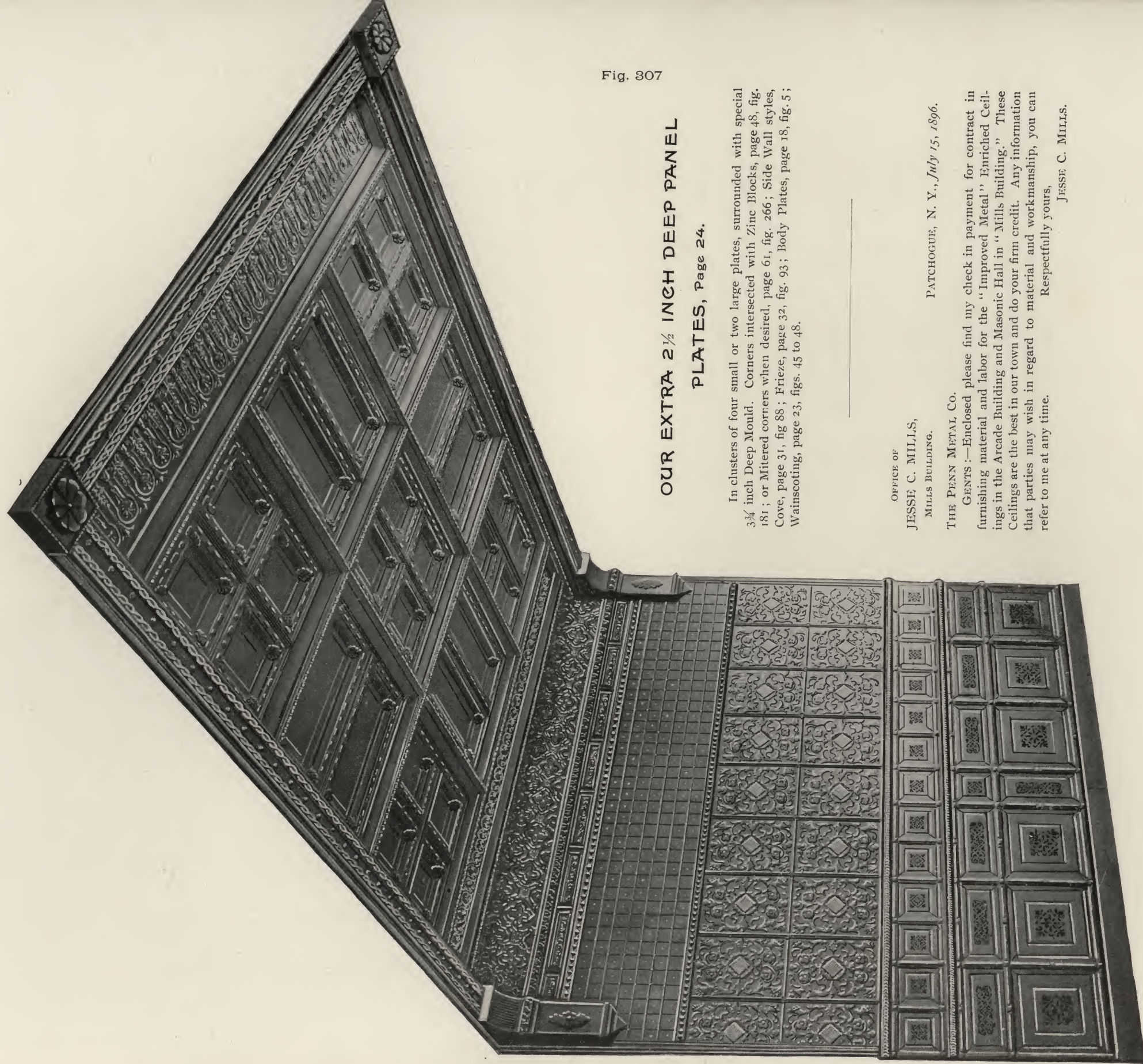


Fig. 307

OUR EXTRA 2 1/2 INCH DEEP PANEL PLATES, Page 24.

In clusters of four small or two large plates, surrounded with special 3 3/4 inch Deep Mould. Corners intersected with Zinc Blocks, page 48, fig. 181; or Mitered corners when desired, page 61, fig. 266; Side Wall styles, Cove, page 31, fig 88; Frieze, page 32, fig. 93; Body Plates, page 18, fig. 5; Wainscoting, page 23, figs. 45 to 48.

OFFICE OF
JESSE C. MILLS,
MILLS BUILDING.

PATCHOGUE, N. Y., July 15, 1896.

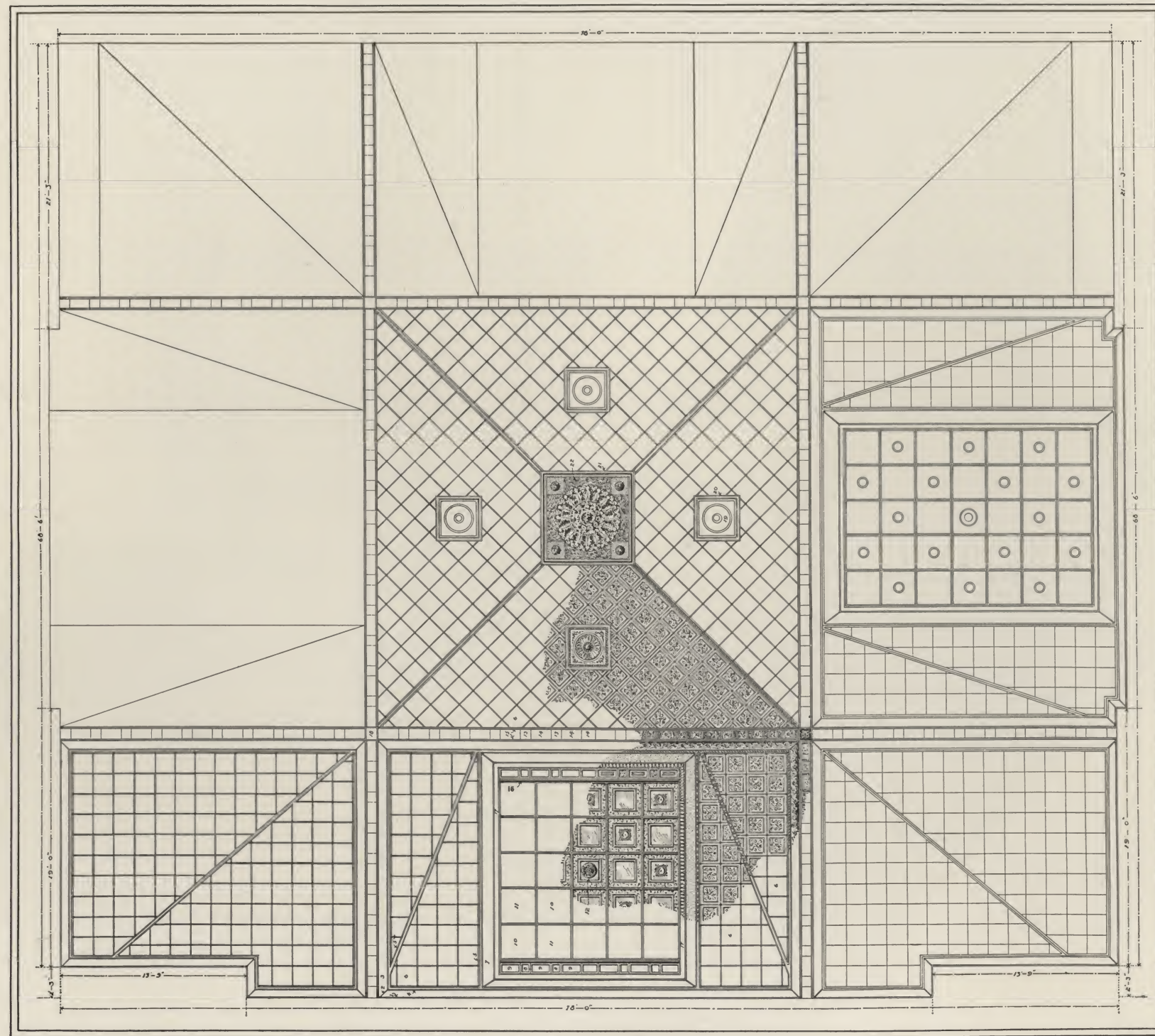
THE PENN METAL CO.

GENTS:—Enclosed please find my check in payment for contract in furnishing material and labor for the "Improved Metal" Enriched Ceilings in the Arcade Building and Masonic Hall in "Mills Building." These Ceilings are the best in our town and do your firm credit. Any information that parties may wish in regard to material and workmanship, you can refer to me at any time.

Respectfully yours,

JESSE C. MILLS.

Fig. 310



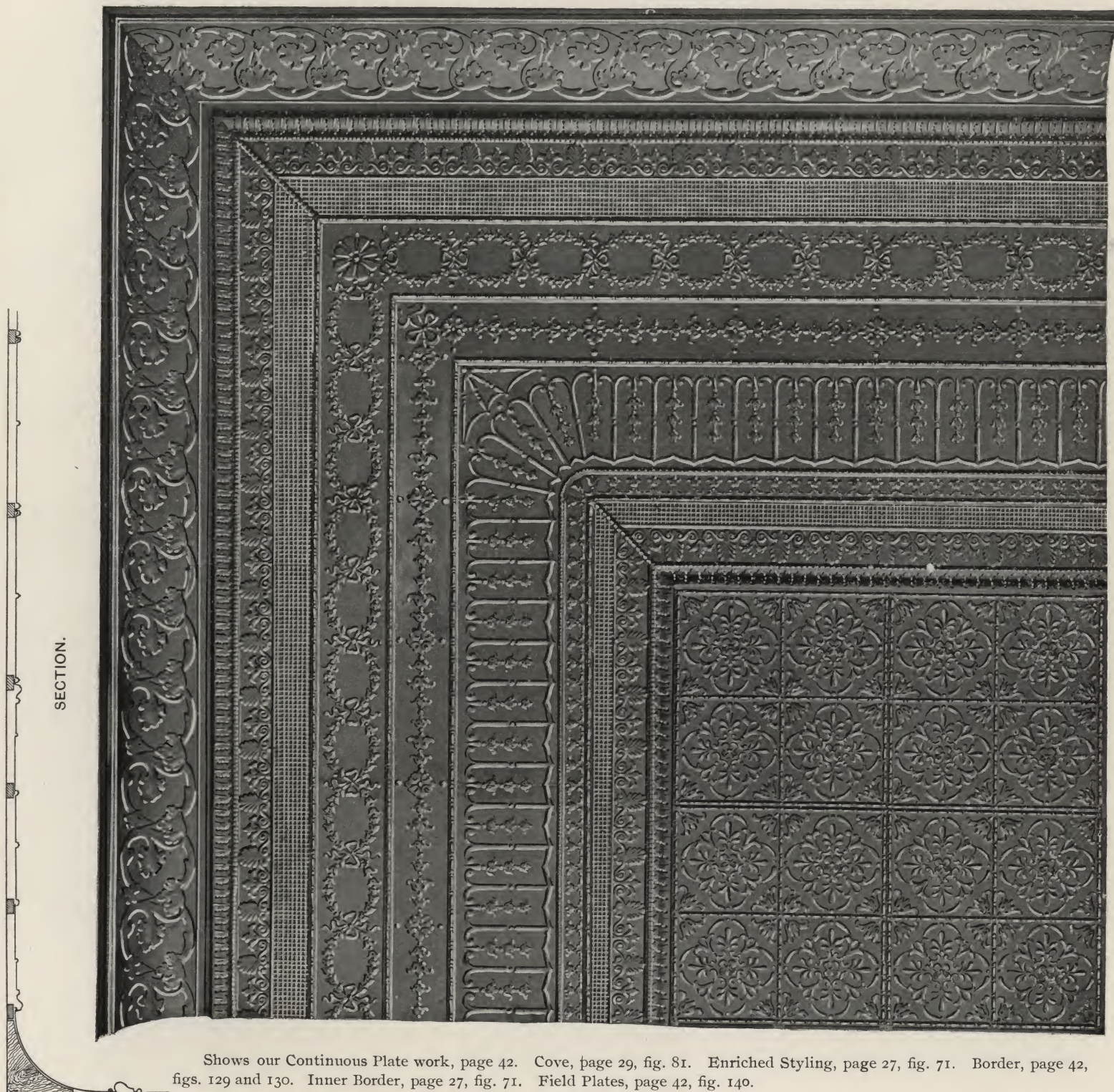
Scale 1/8 inch to 2 feet.

MAIN AUDIENCE ROOM, METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Plan of Church Ceiling, Dome Center, Ventilating Solid Zinc Center, 84 inch diameter, page 52 fig. 194; Empire centers, 36 inch diameter in field, page 50. fig. 190; with diagonal 18 inch diameter Plates, laid in Circle of Dome, page 19, fig. 14; 1 3/8 inch deep, 32 inch square, German Renaissance Plate in the flat part of Ceiling, page 25, fig. 53; finishing to the Hips and Valleys with 18 inch diameter Plate, page 19, fig. 14. Dividing Moulding, varying in width 2 1/2 inch to 5 1/2 inch, pages 55 to 57.

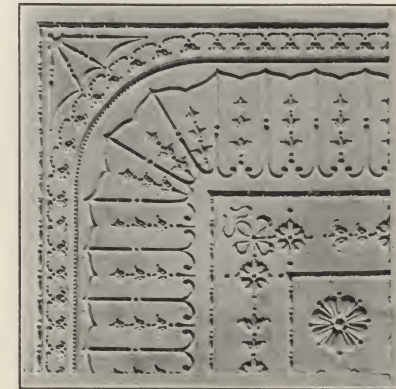
EMPIRE AND COLONIAL CEILINGS. SUITABLE FOR RESIDENCES

Fig. 311



Shows our Continuous Plate work, page 42. Cove, page 29, fig. 81. Enriched Styling, page 27, fig. 71. Border, page 42, figs. 129 and 130. Inner Border, page 27, fig. 71. Field Plates, page 42, fig. 140.

Fig. 262



Size, 24 x 24

Colonial and Empire Corner Plate, works with Plates, figs. 129 and 130, page 42.

Fig. 325



Shows Moorish enriched Cove. Girt, 9 inch (with top and bottom mould 13 inch). See page 31, fig. 88.

COMBINATION CENTERS, FORMED FROM PLATES, PAGE 42.
USED IN CENTER FIELD WORK.

Fig. 313



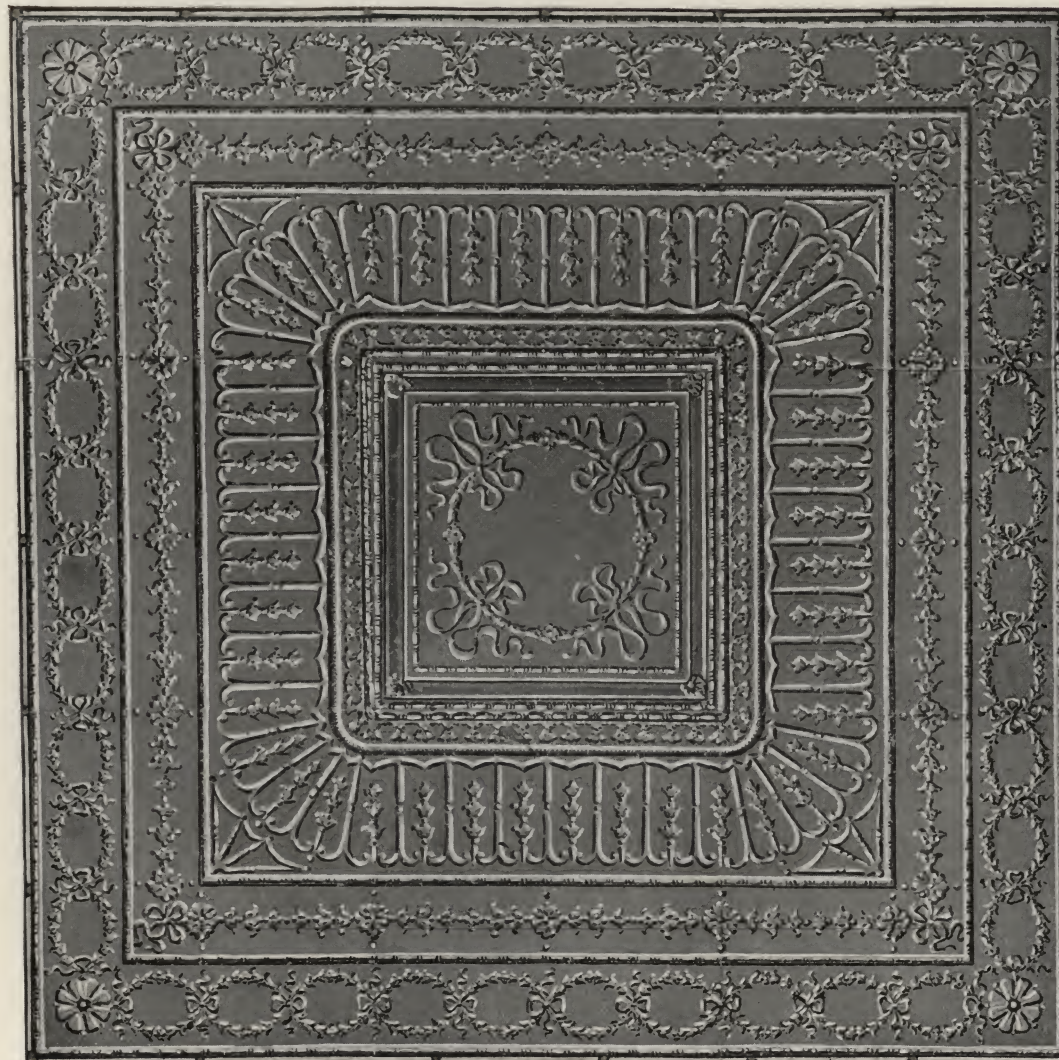
Shows Center Field work for Residence Rooms. Formed from Plates, page 42, fig. 129. Size, 48 by 48, 36, or 24, inches square.

Fig. 314.



Shows Center Field work for Residence Rooms. Formed from Plates outside Border, figs. 141 and 142. Center Field, page 26, fig. 56. Center Zinc Ornament, page 45, fig. 153. Size, 48 or 72 inches square.

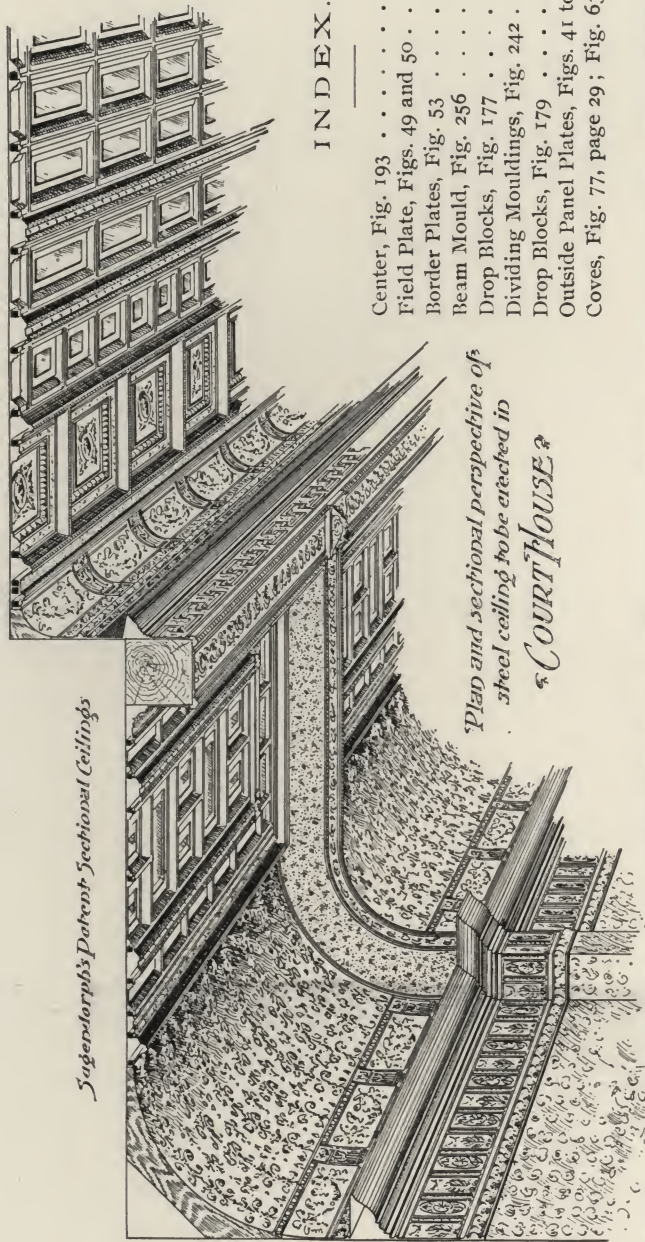
Fig. 312



Shows Section Center Field work. Formed from Empire Plates, page 42. Center Field Plate, page 26, fig. 56. Size, 48, 60 or 72 inches square.

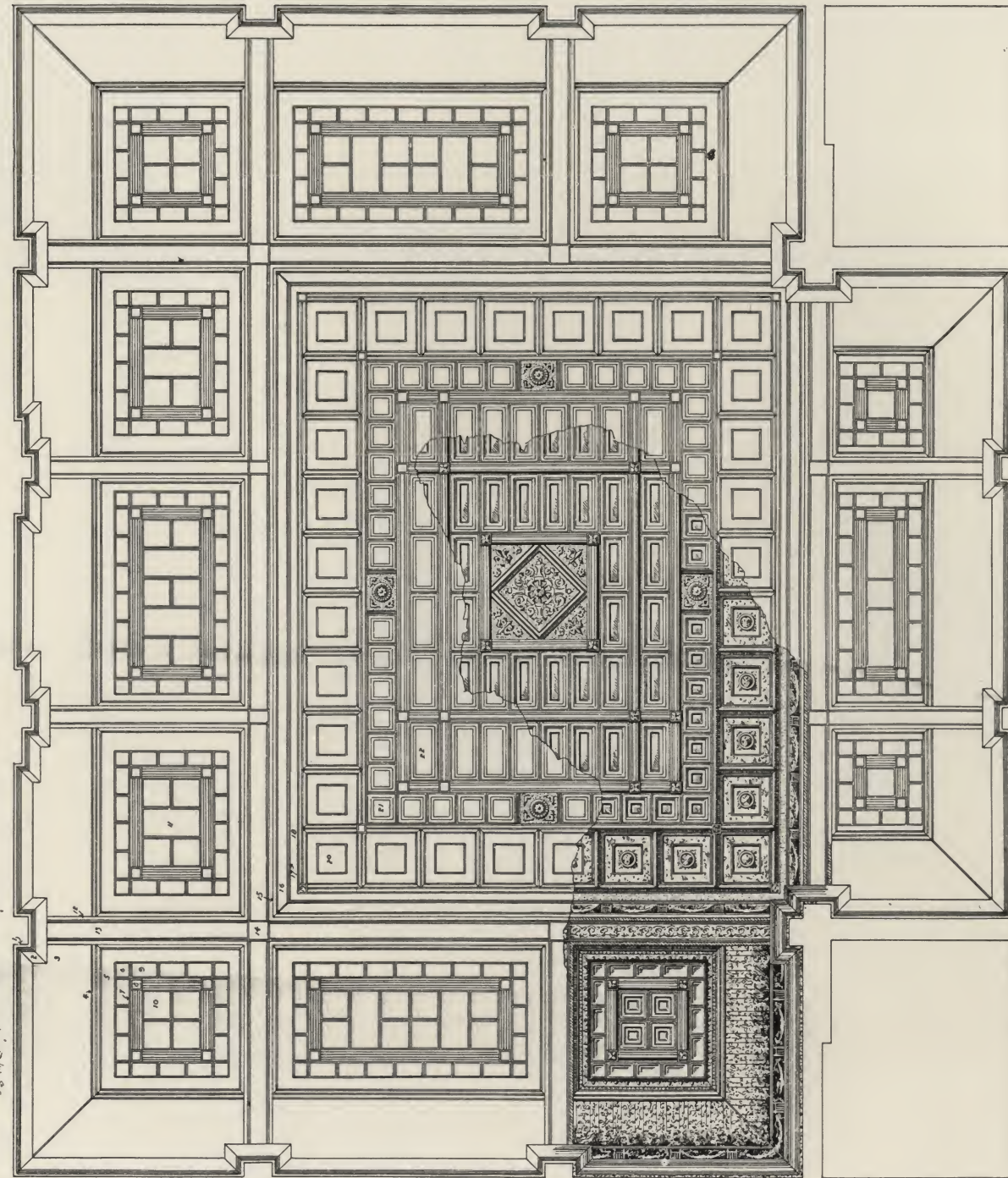
For prices see Price List Book in Stock Plates, page 4, figs. 129 and 130; in Catalogue, page 42. For Center Plate, in figs. 312 and 314, see Catalogue, page 26, fig. 56.

Fig. 313



INDEX.

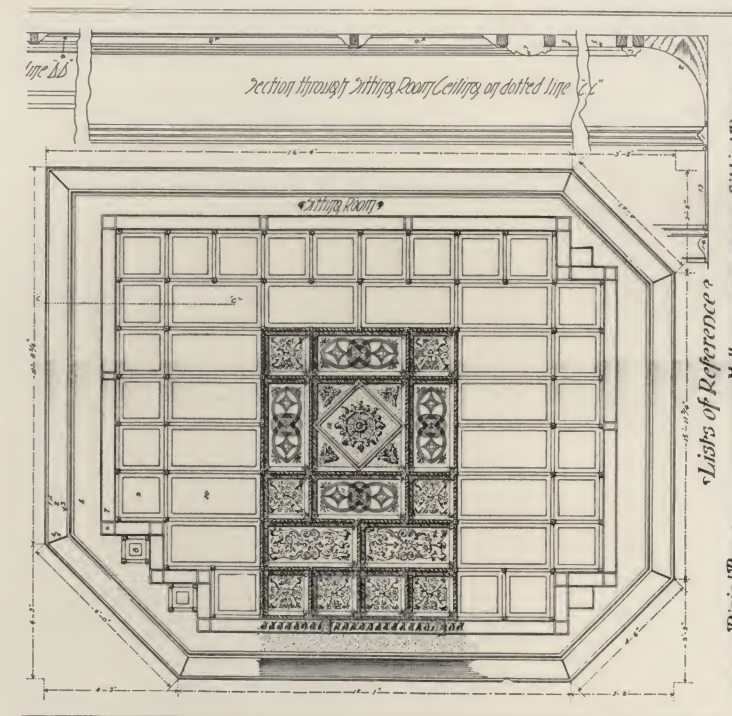
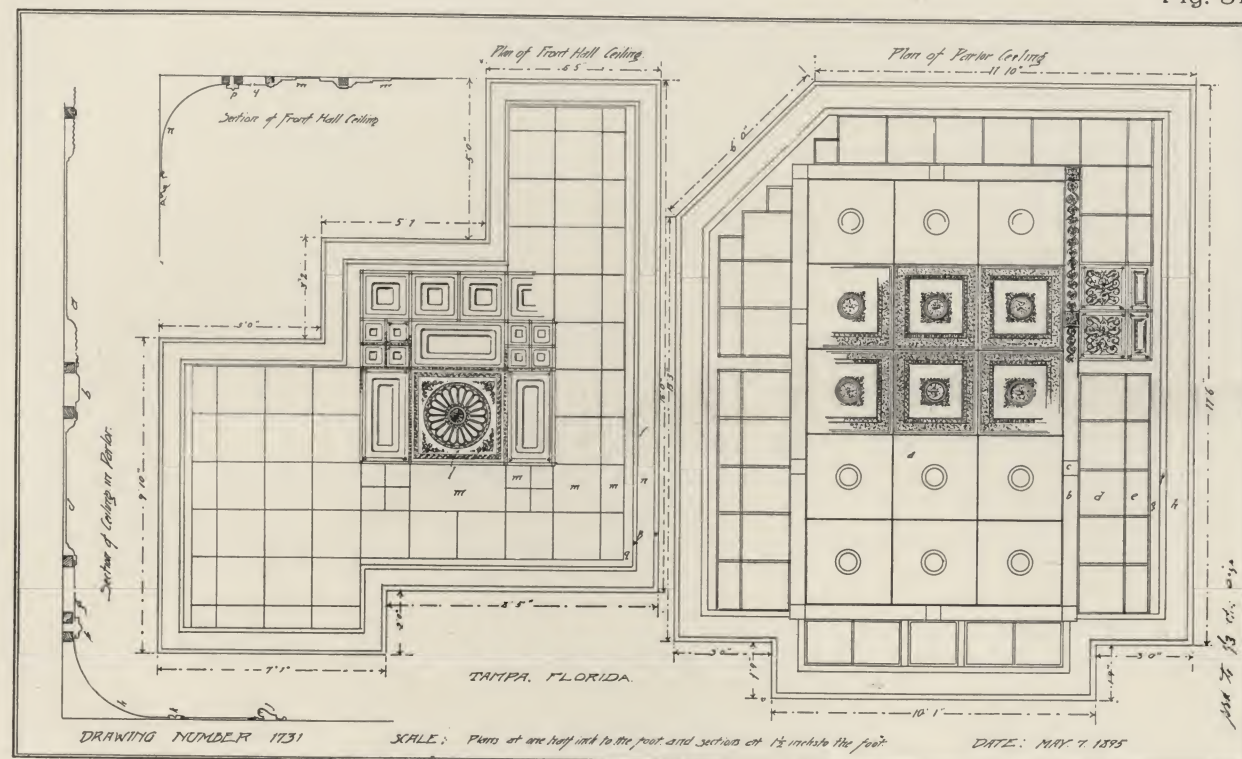
Center, Fig. 193	page 51
Field Plate, Figs. 49 and 50	" 24
Border Plates, Fig. 53	" 25
Beam Mould, Fig. 256	" 58
Drop Blocks, Fig. 177	" 48
Dividing Mouldings, Fig. 242	" 57
Drop Blocks, Fig. 179	" 48
Outside Panel Plates, Figs. 41 to 44	" 23
Coves, Fig. 77, page 29; Fig. 63	" 26



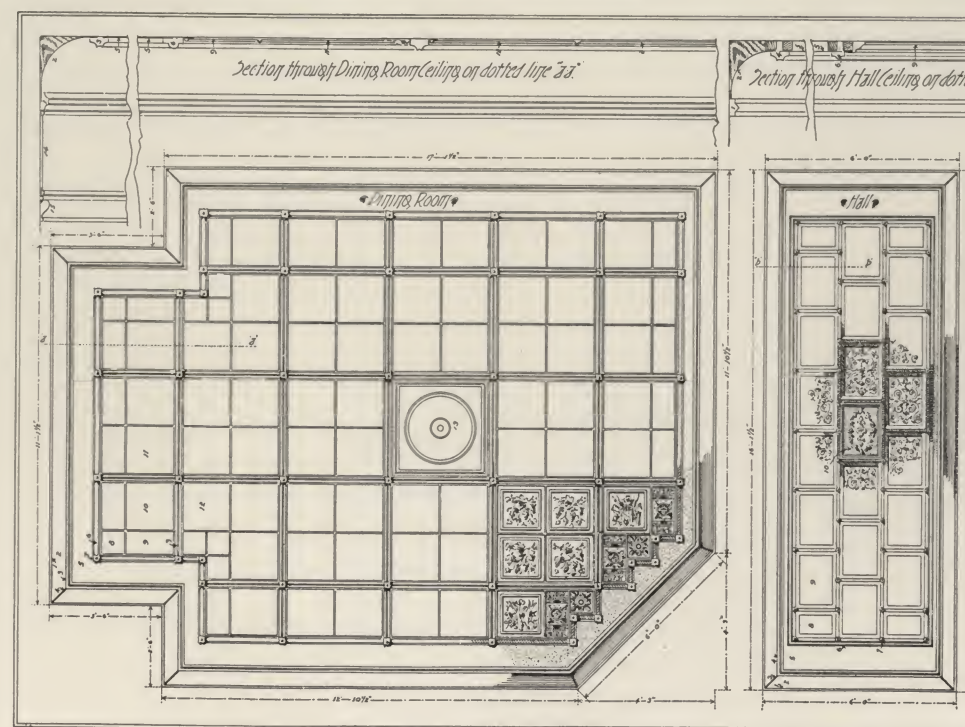
in force Oct.

SUGGESTIONS OF STYLES FOR CEILINGS IN RESIDENCES

Fig. 316



PARLOR,
SITTING ROOM,
DINING ROOM,
FRONT RECEPTION HALL,
SMALL HALL.



PLAN OF STEEL CEILINGS, FIRST FLOOR FINISH.

JOHN TRICE, TAMPA, FLA.

FOR PLATES USED IN ROOMS:

Parlor,	Page 25
Dining Room,	Pages 18 to 20
Sitting Room,	Page 21
Reception Hall,	" 23
Middle Hall,	" 24

CEILING AND SIDE WALLS

Fig. 317

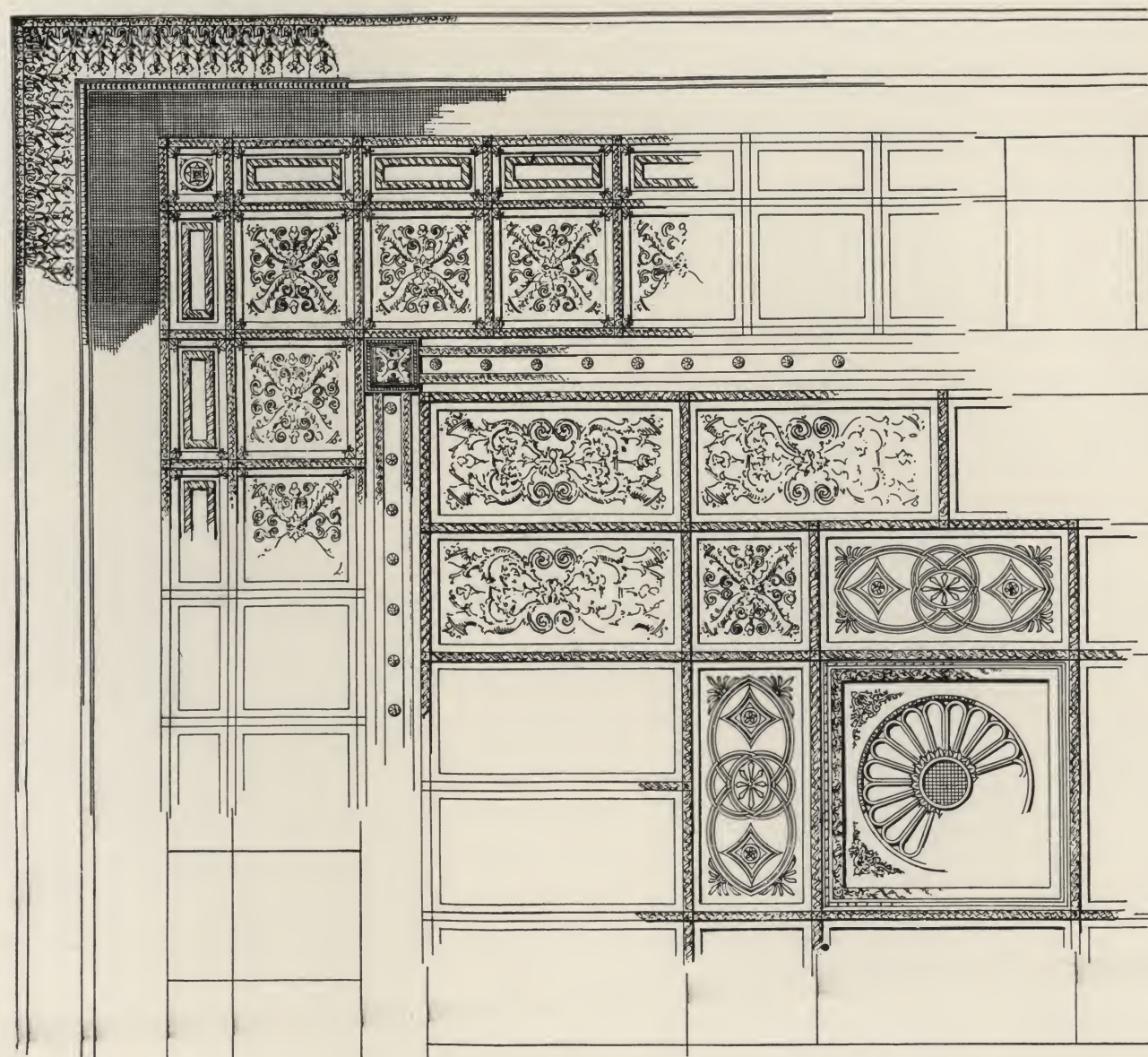
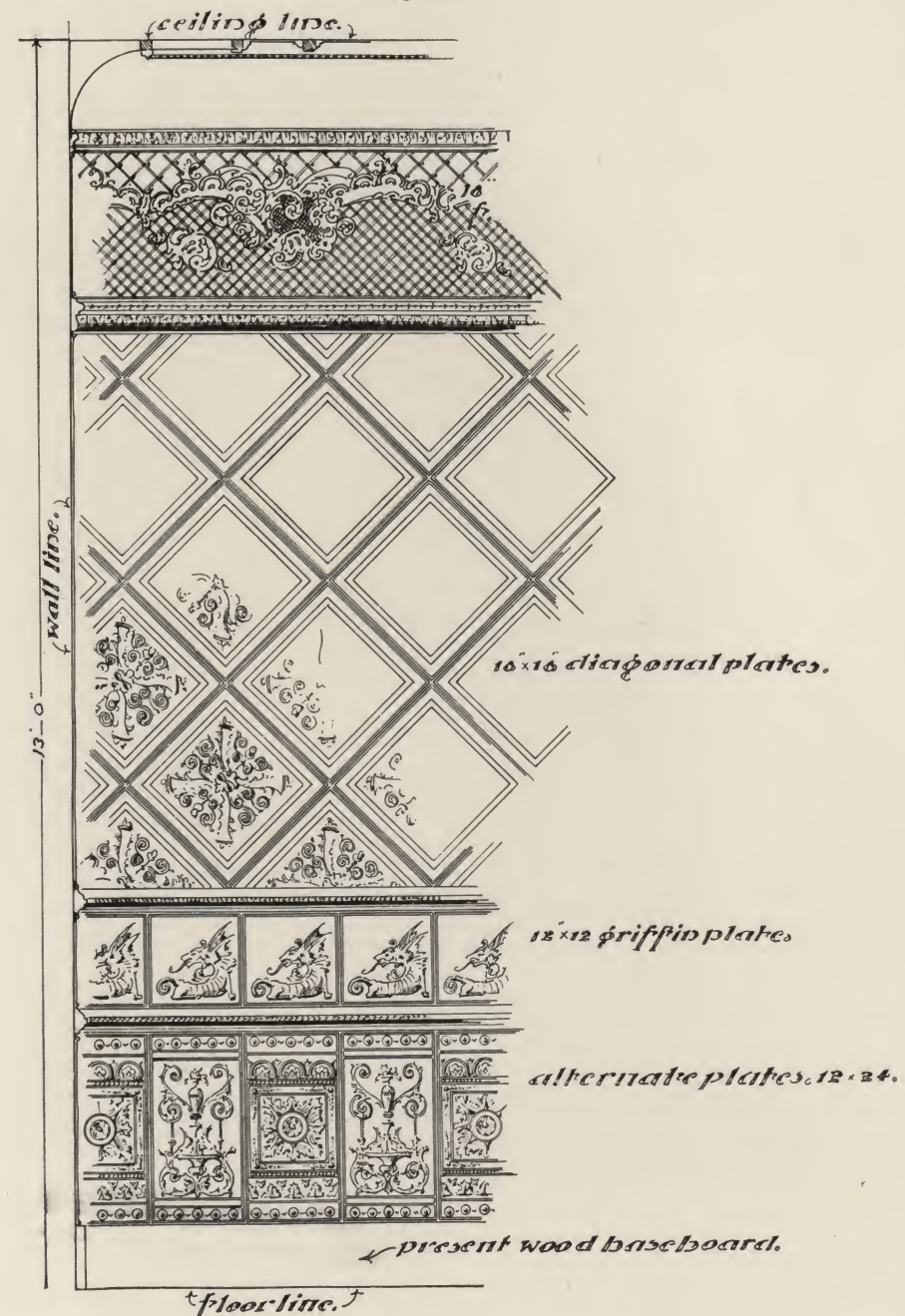
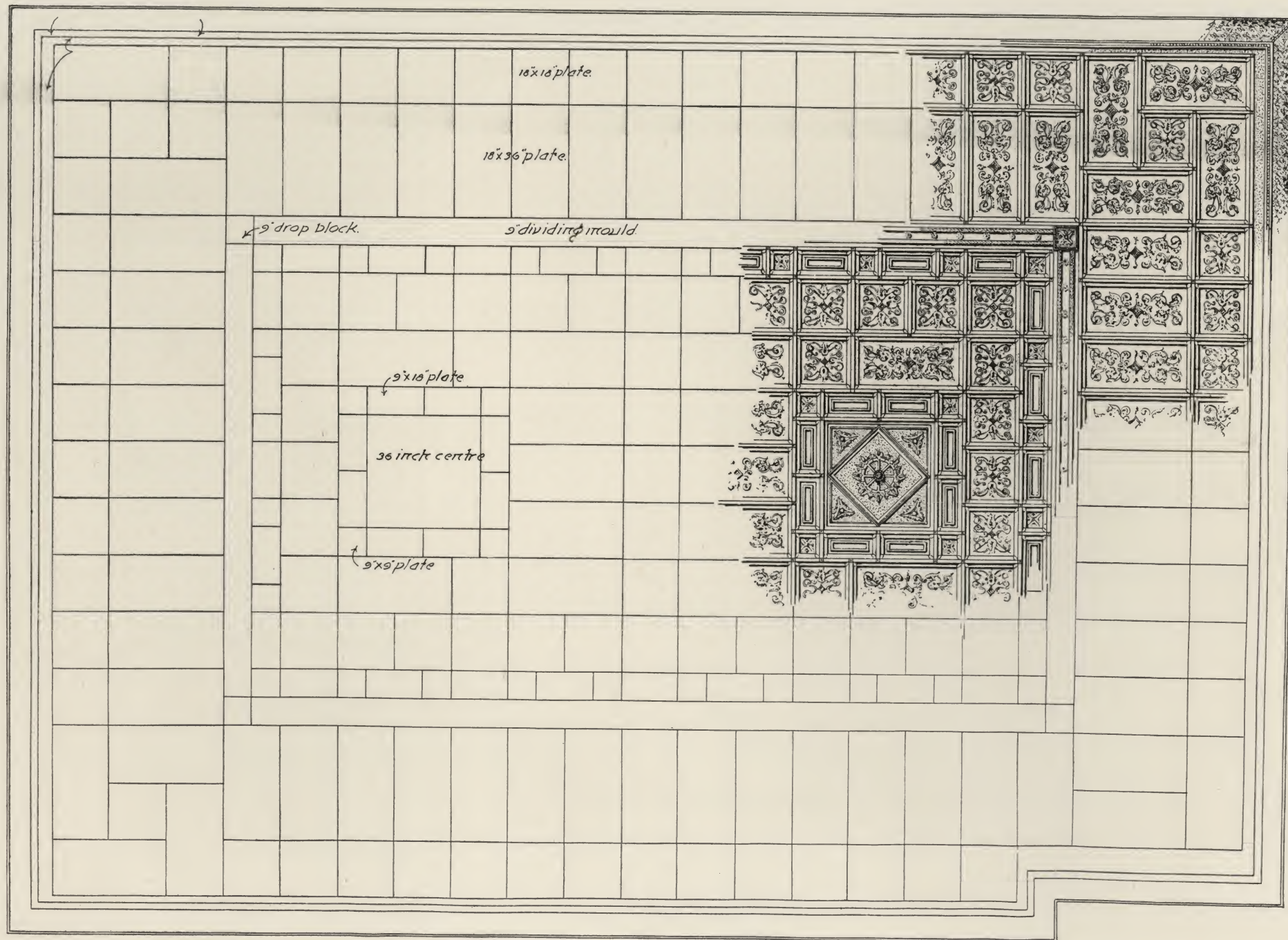


Fig. 318



Suitable for Banks, Retail Stores, or Residences. Ceiling Plates, page 21. Side Wall Plates, pages 18, 19, 20 and 27.

Fig. 319

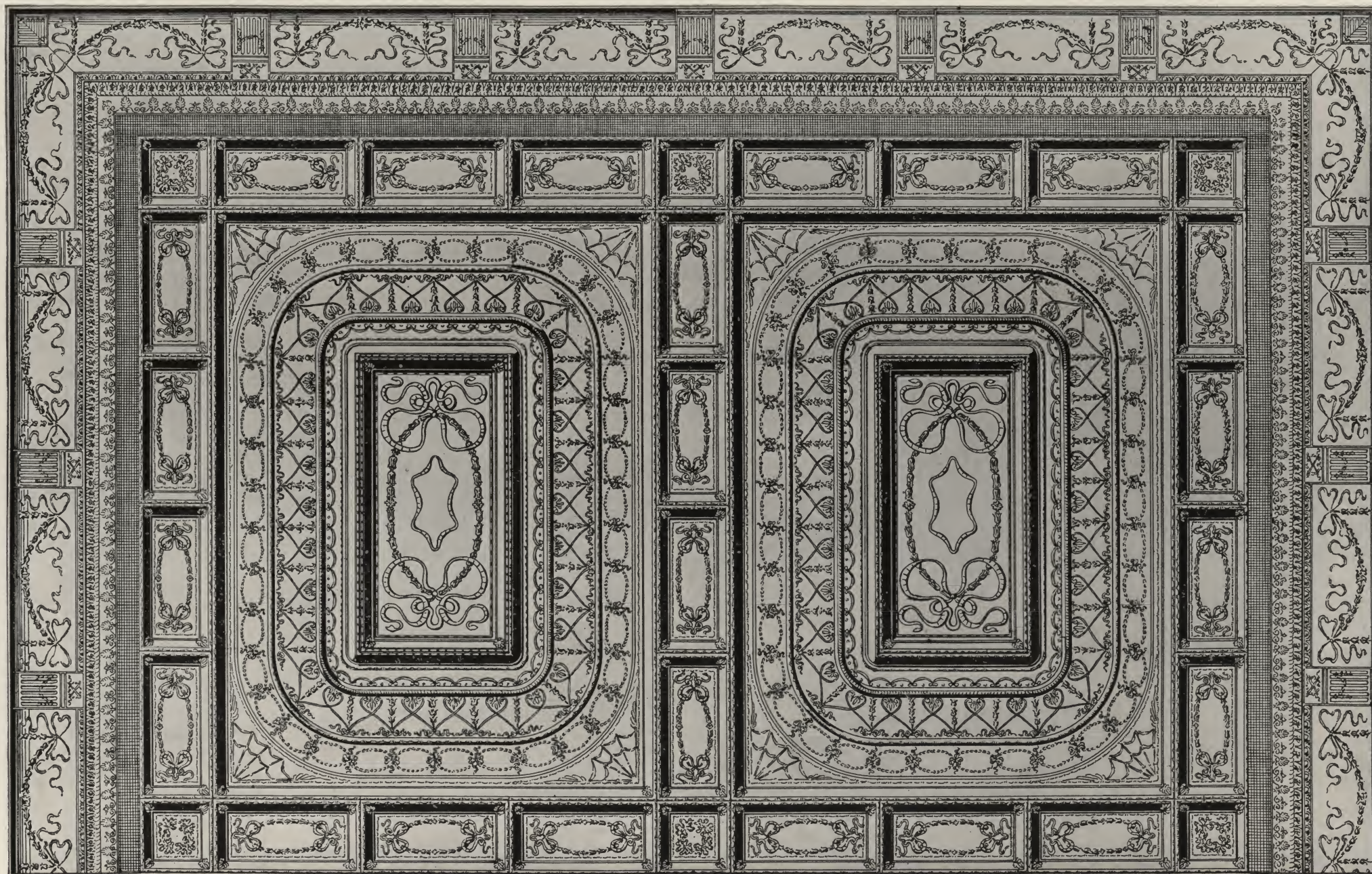


Retail Store. Plan of Our Rich Deep Mould Plates. Page 21. Centers, page 49, Fig. 185. Coves, page 30, Fig. 82.

SECTION

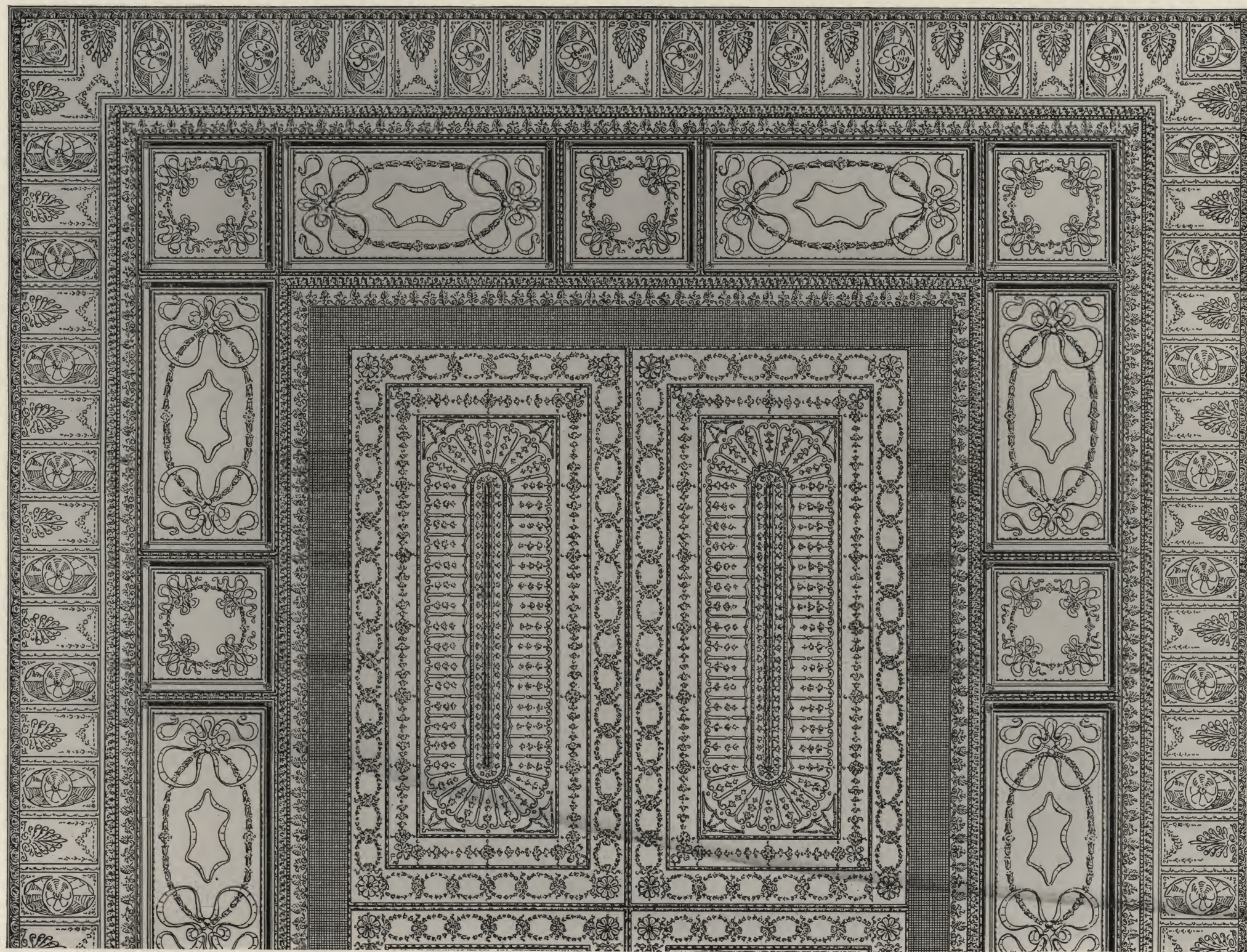
Fig. 320

For Residences.



Shows continuous work with our Empire Deep Mould Plates and Cove. Cove, page 26, fig. 63. Styling, page 27, fig. 71. Plate, 12 x 24, page 26, fig. 57. Beam Mould Corner Piece, page 26, fig. 59. Field Mould Plate, page 26, fig. 60. Center field Plate, page 26, fig. 55.

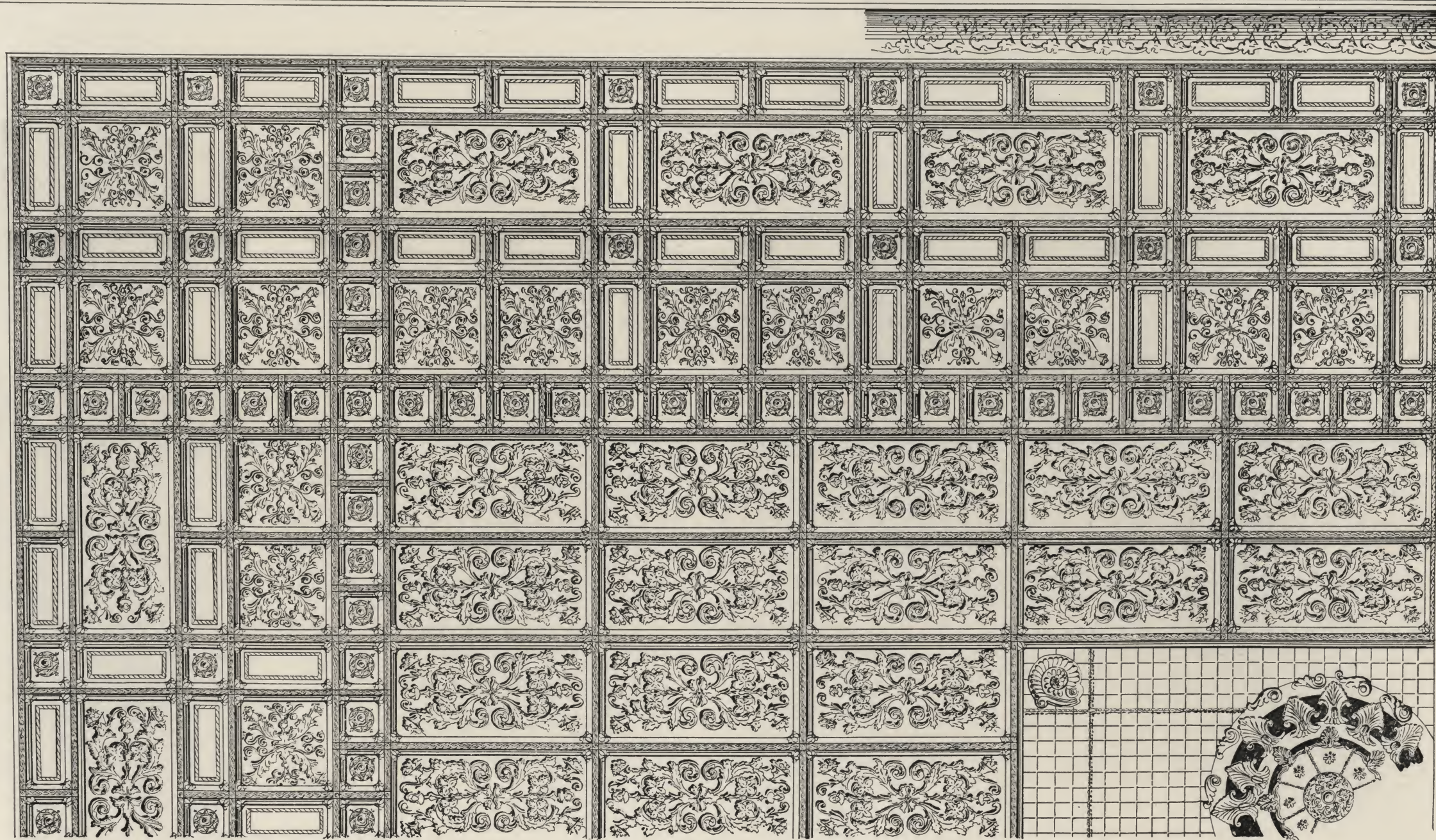
Fig. 321



SECTION

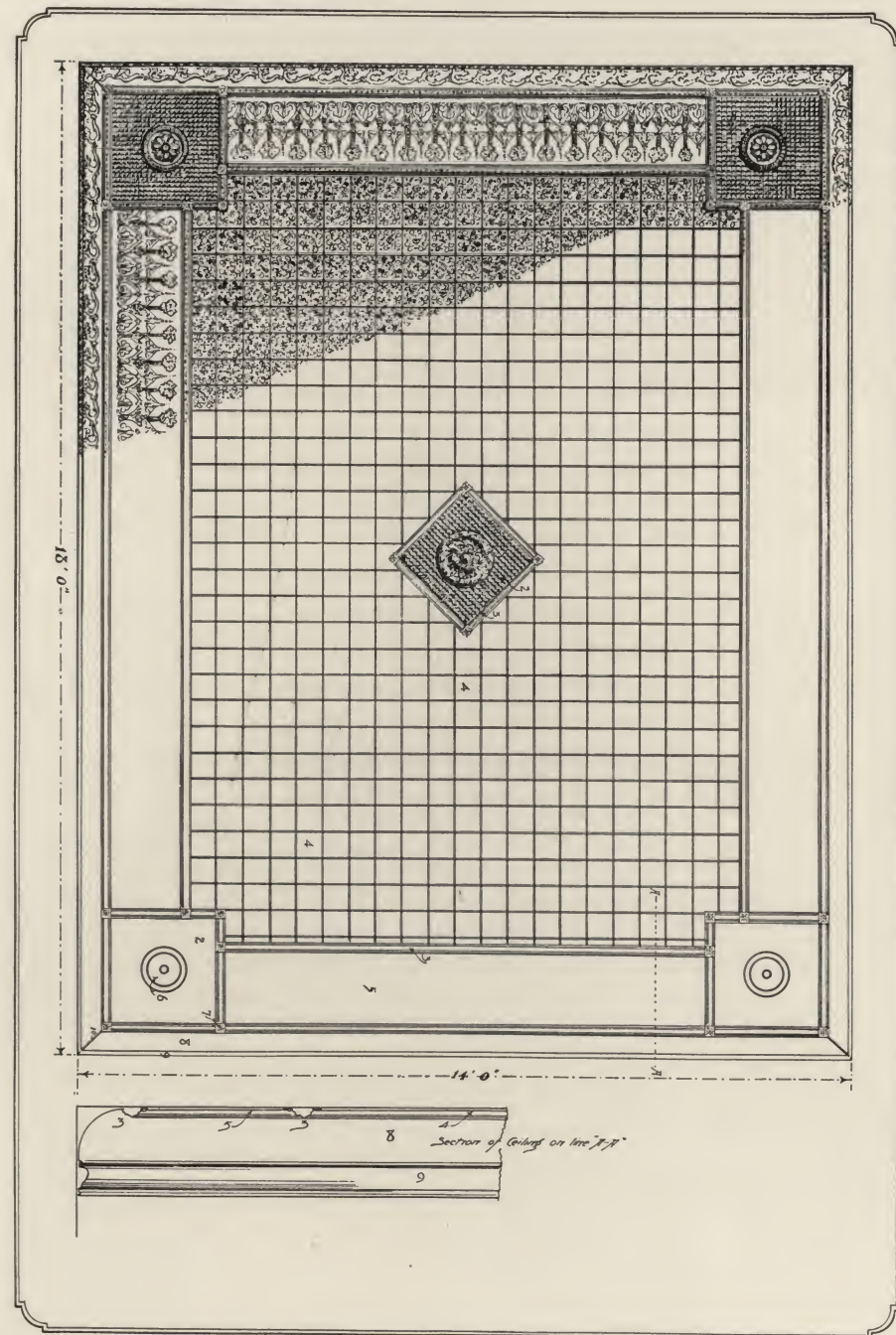
Shows our continuous work Stock Plates, pages 42 and 26. Cove, page 28, fig. 75. Styling, page 27, fig. 71. Border Plates, page 26, figs. 55 and 56. Center Field, page 42, figs. 129 and 130.

Fig. 322



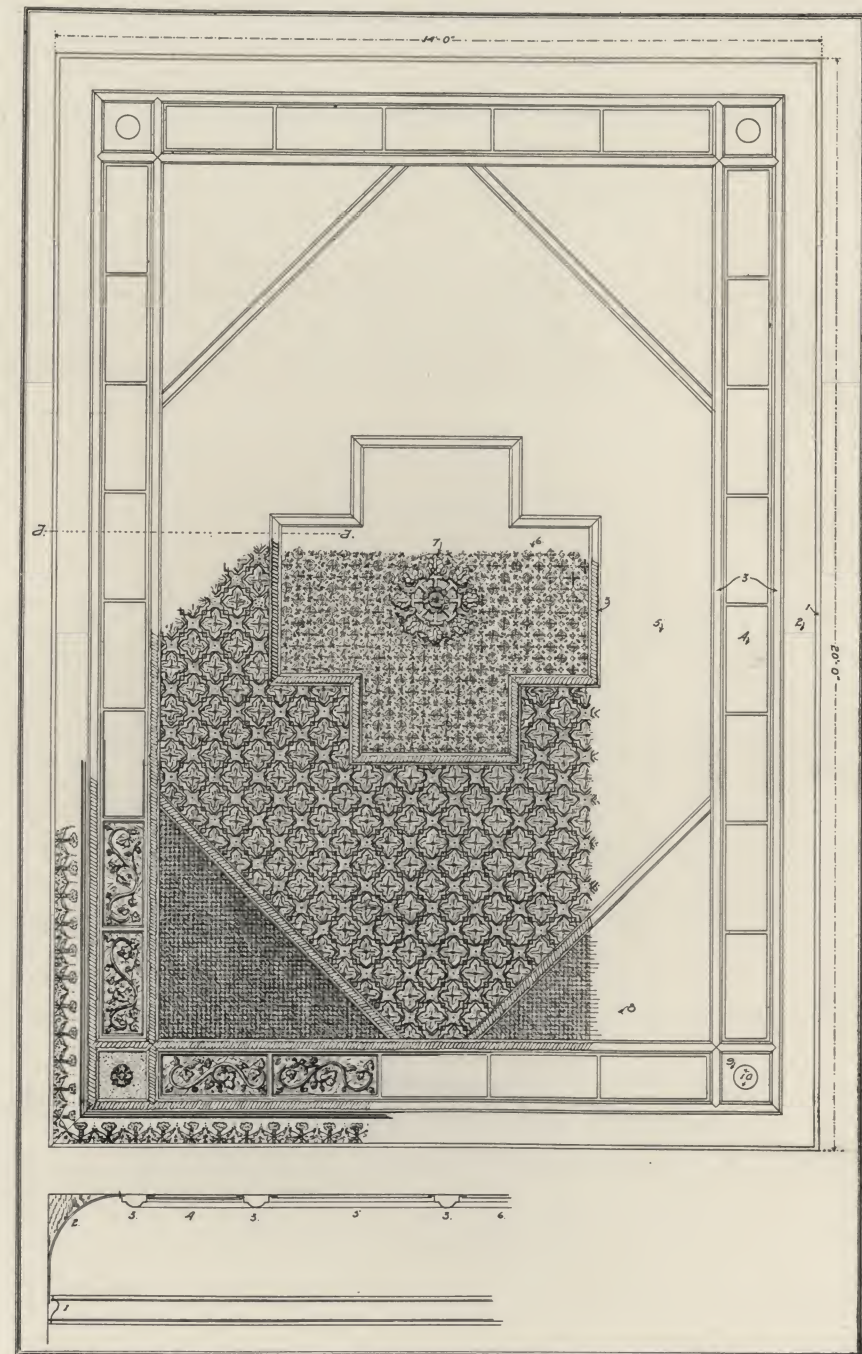
Shows entertainment hall, dining-room or amusement hall with our deep moulding panels, 18 x 36, 18 x 18, 9 x 18, and 9 x 9 inch sizes, page 21, and ventilating center, page 53, figure 195. Field and Border Plates, page 21. Cove, page 29, figure 81.

Fig. 188



Cove, page 29, fig. 81. Border, page 30, fig. 83. Field Plates, page 32, fig. 95. Center Piece, page 46, fig. 165. Mouldings, page 56.

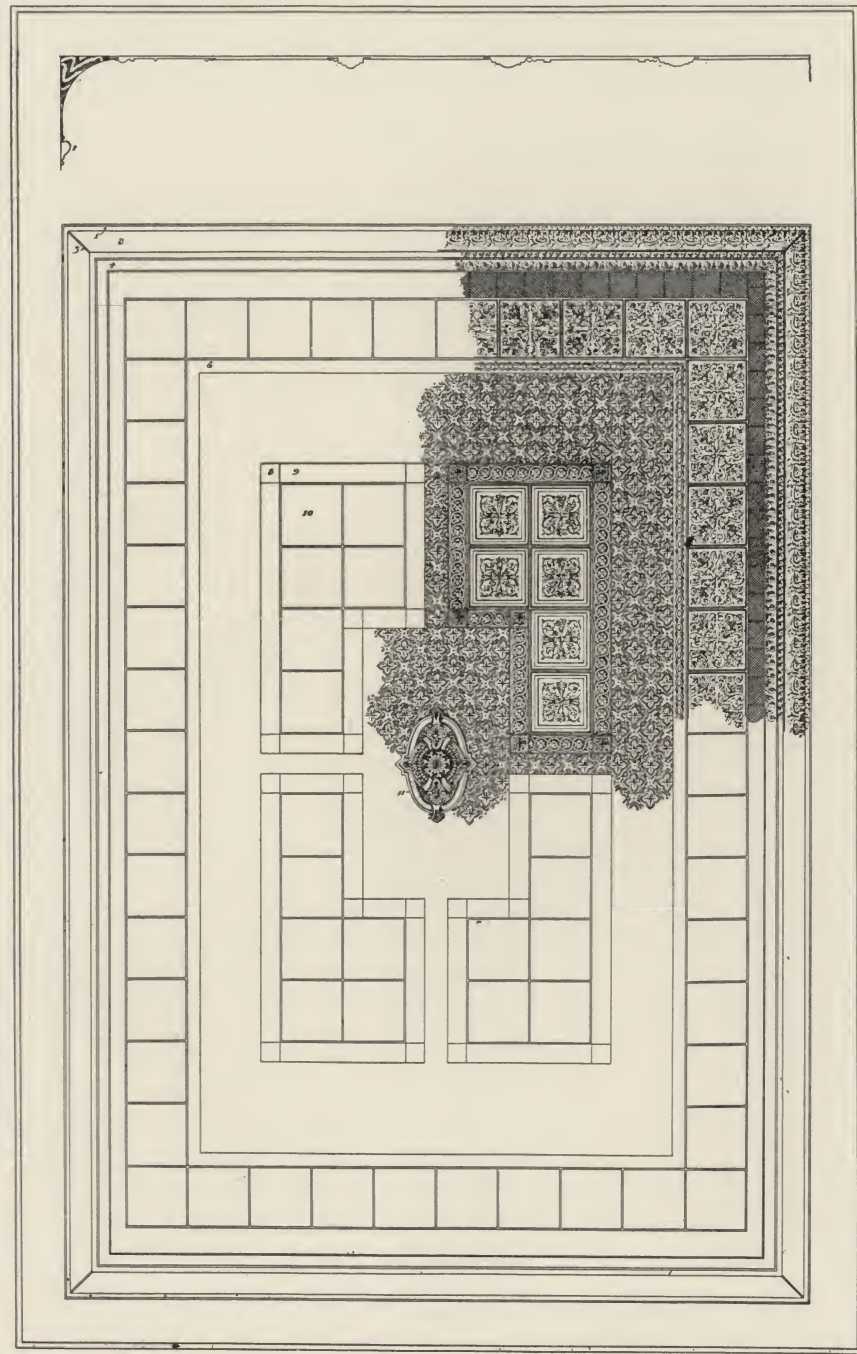
Fig. 238



Cove, page 31, fig. 88. Border, page 27, fig. 71. Field Plates, page 31, fig. 87. Center Piece, page 46, fig. 163. Mouldings, page 56. Inner Field, page 31, fig. 89.

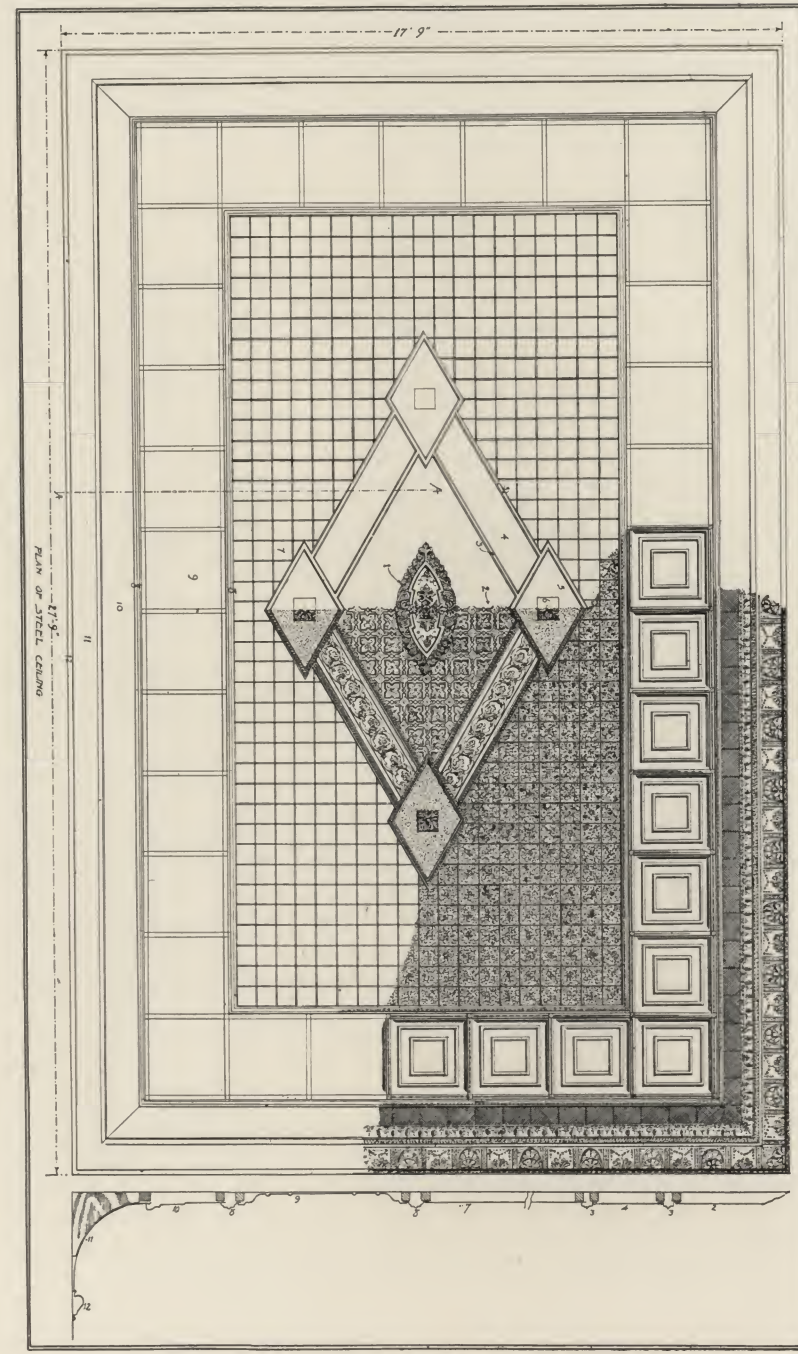
SPECIAL DESIGNS FOR DWELLINGS OR STORES.
Subject to Change in Styles or Sizes as Desired.

Fig. 239



Cove, page 29, fig. 81. Styling, page 27, fig. 71. Border Plates, page 19, fig. 14. Center Field Work, page 31, fig. 87. Center Field Plates, page 19, fig. 8. Mouldings, page 56.

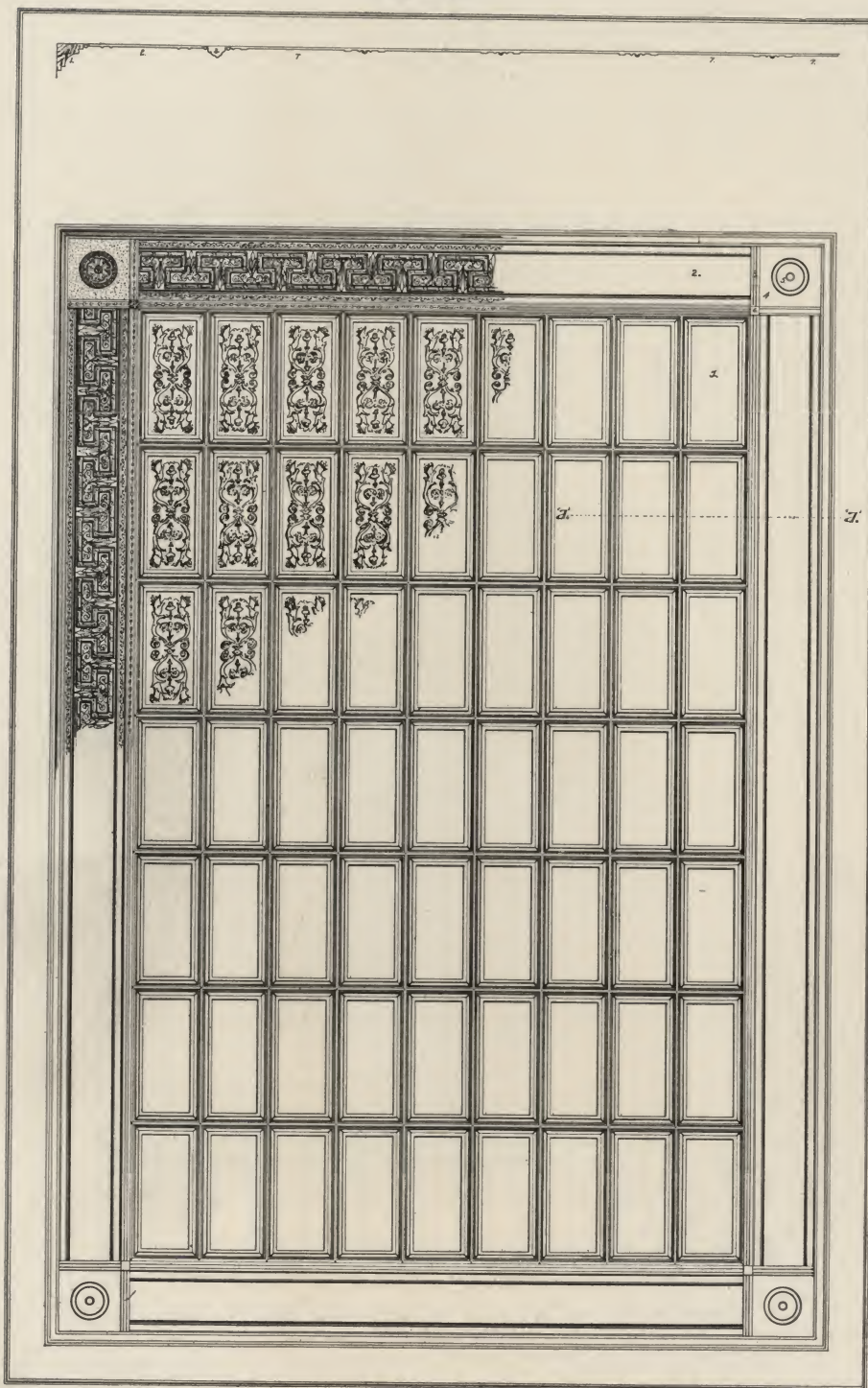
Fig. 263.



Cove, page 28, fig. 75. Styling, page 27, fig. 71. Border Plates, page 23 fig. 47. Field Plates, page 32, fig. 95. Center Field Plates, page 31, fig. 87. Border in Center Field, page 29, fig. 80. Corner Blocks, Zincs, page 45, fig. 149, No. 12. Center Piece, page 46, fig. 169. Moulding, page 56.

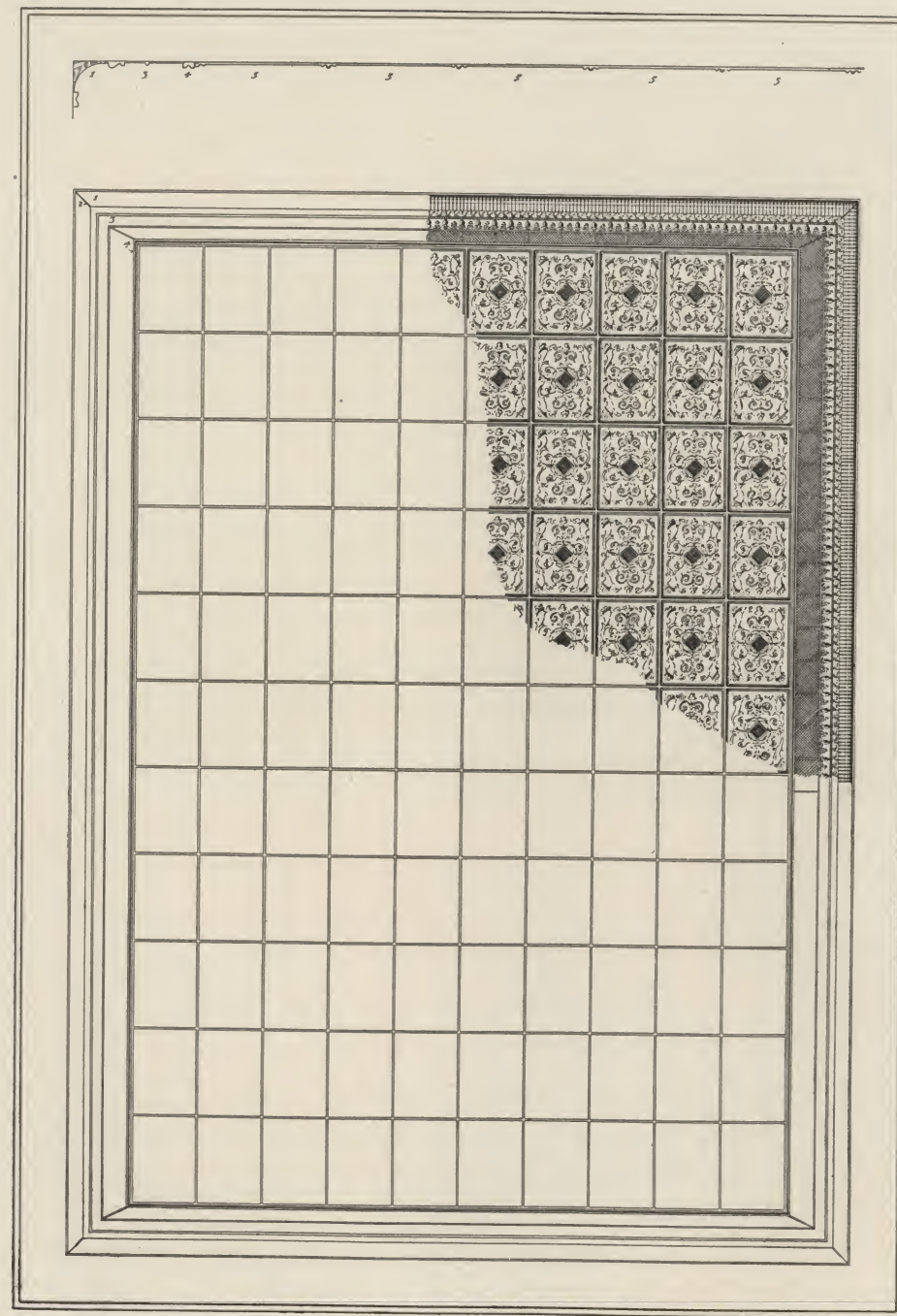
SPECIAL DESIGNS FOR DWELLINGS OR STORES.
Subject to Change in Styles or Sizes as Desired.

Fig. 323



Cornice, page 56, fig. 225. Border, page 31, fig. 91. Field Plates, page 19, fig. 11.
Corner Zincs, page 45, fig. 154. Mouldings, page 55

Fig 324



Cove, page 31, fig. 90. Styling, page 27, fig. 71. Field Plates, page 18, fig. 5.
Mouldings, page 55.

SPECIAL DESIGNS FOR DWELLINGS OR STORES.
Subject to Change in Styles or Sizes as Desired.

Fig. 327



EXCURSION STEAMER "ISLAND QUEEN"—PLYING BETWEEN CINCINNATI AND CONEY ISLAND, ON THE OHIO RIVER.

Erected and Decorated by E. E. LOCKE, Factor, Builders' Exchange, Cincinnati, Ohio. (Price per 100 square feet same as fig. 294, page 84.)
 Cove, Rococo, fig. 73, page 28. Mouldings, page 56. Styling, fig. 89, page 31. Border Plates, figs. 43 and 44, page 23. Field Plates, fig. 53, page 25. Centers, fig. 191, page 50.

Fig. 328



SOCIETY ROOM OF LADY STUDENTS, AT HOLLINS INSTITUTE, HOLLINS, VA.

Ceiling and Cove, Sagendorph's Patent Art Metal Plates. Mouldings, page 55. Cove, fig. 75, page 28. Border Plates, figs. 30 and 28, page 21. Field Plates, figs. 53 and 54. (Price per 100 square feet same as fig. 296, page 85.) (Section Em fig. 129, p.

Fig. 329

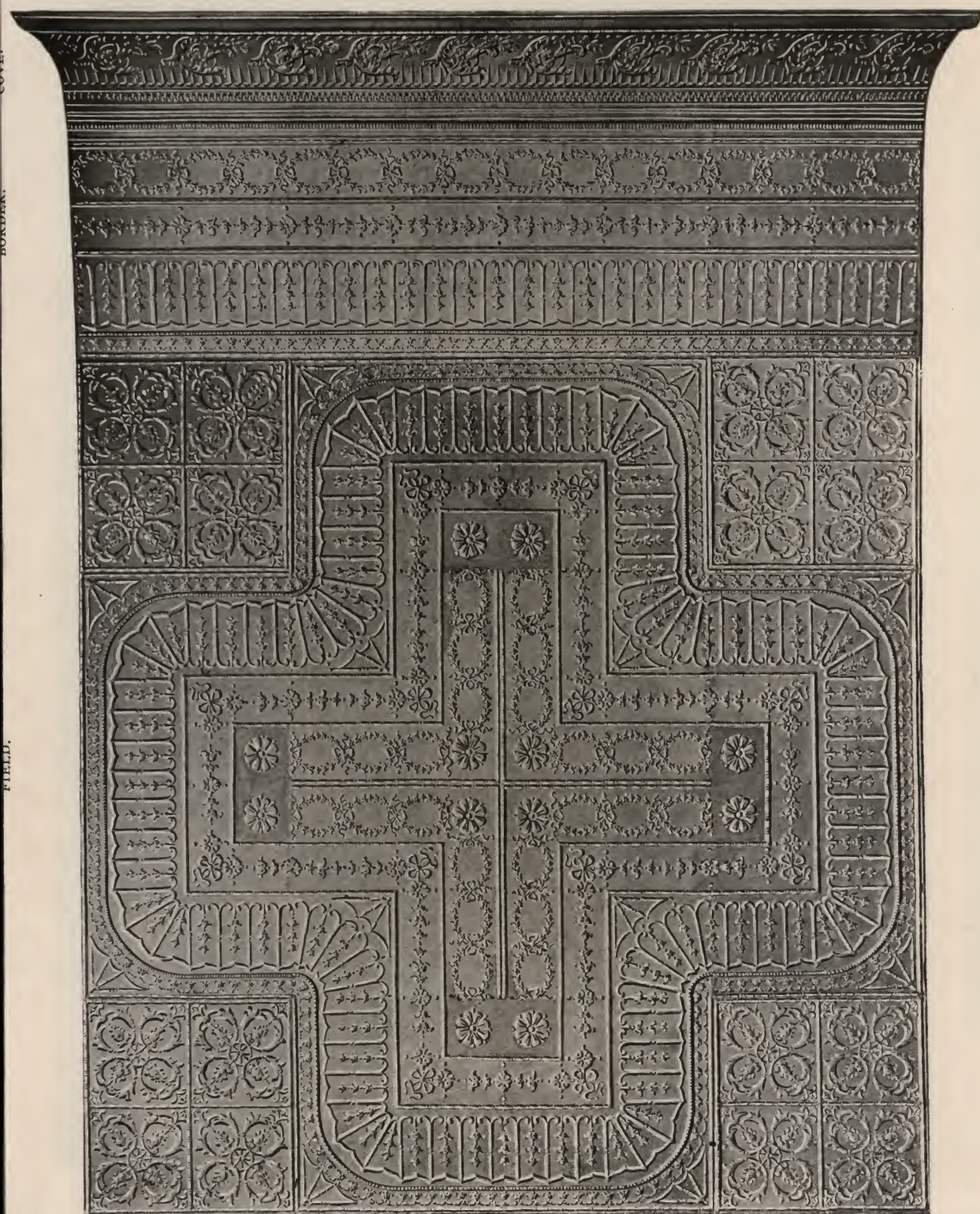


Fig 331, page 115.

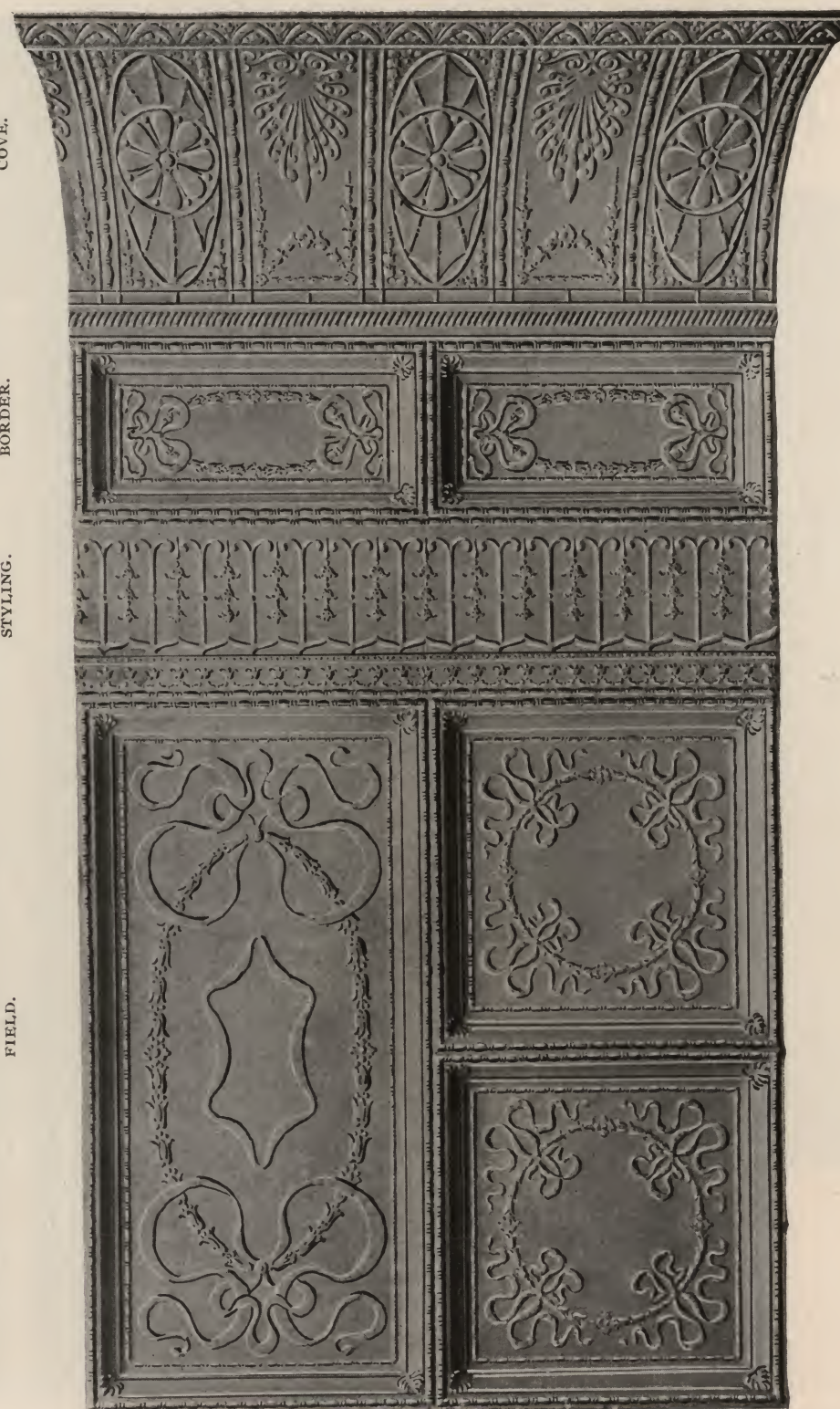
COVE.

BORDER.

STYLING.

FIELD.

Fig. 330



(Section Empire and Colonial Style) Louis XVI Cove, fig. 326, page 69. Border, fig. 130, page 42. Field Design from Plates fig. 129, page 42, fig. 262, page 99. Corner Field Plates, page 42, fig. 139. Price per 100 sq. ft. same as design fig. 311, page 99.

Section 1 3/8 inch Deep Mould Plates, figs. 55 to 61, page 26. Colonial Border, fig. 141, page 42. Empire Cove, fig. 75, page 28. Price per 100 square feet same as fig. 297, page 86.

Fig. 331

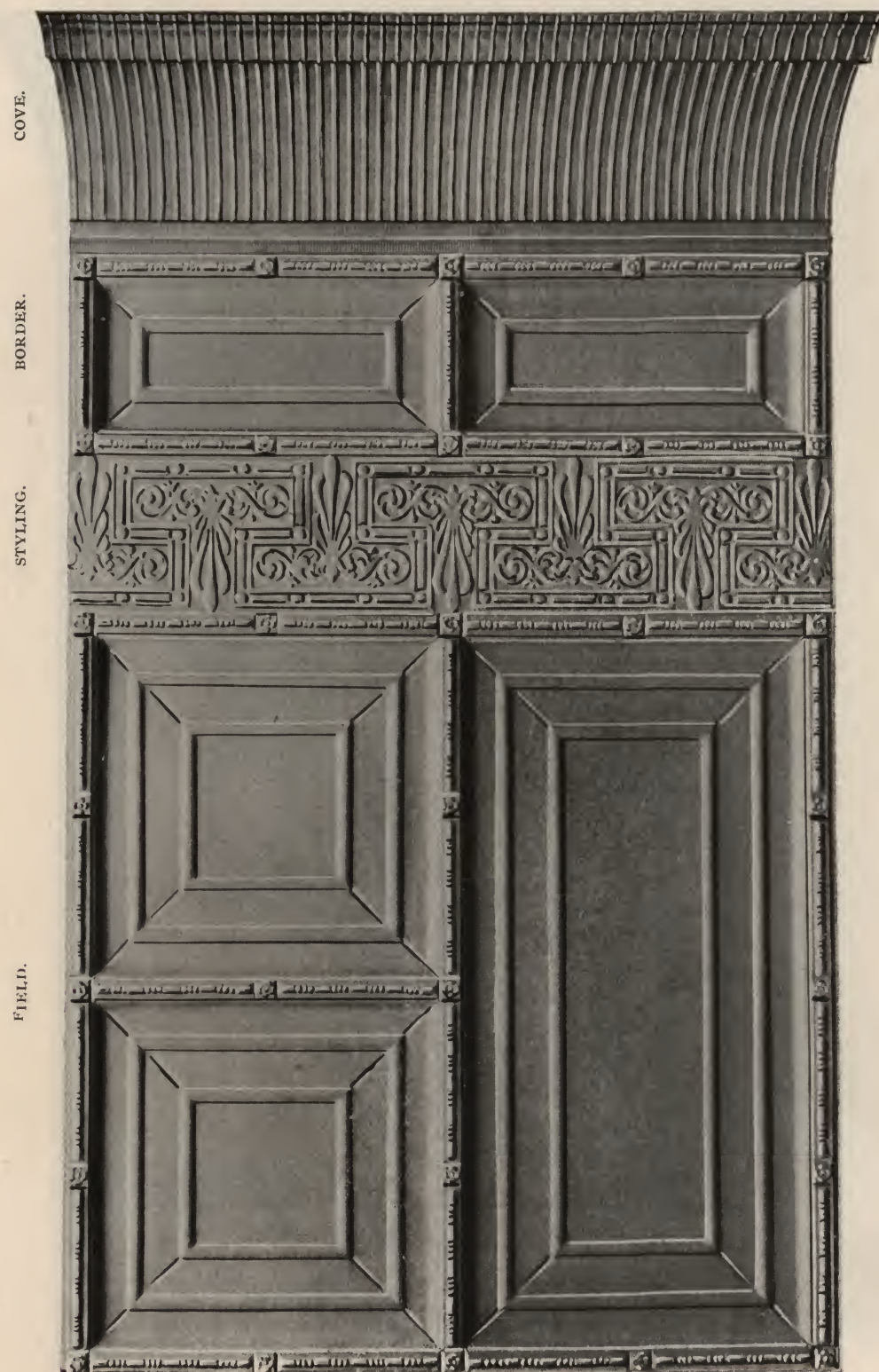
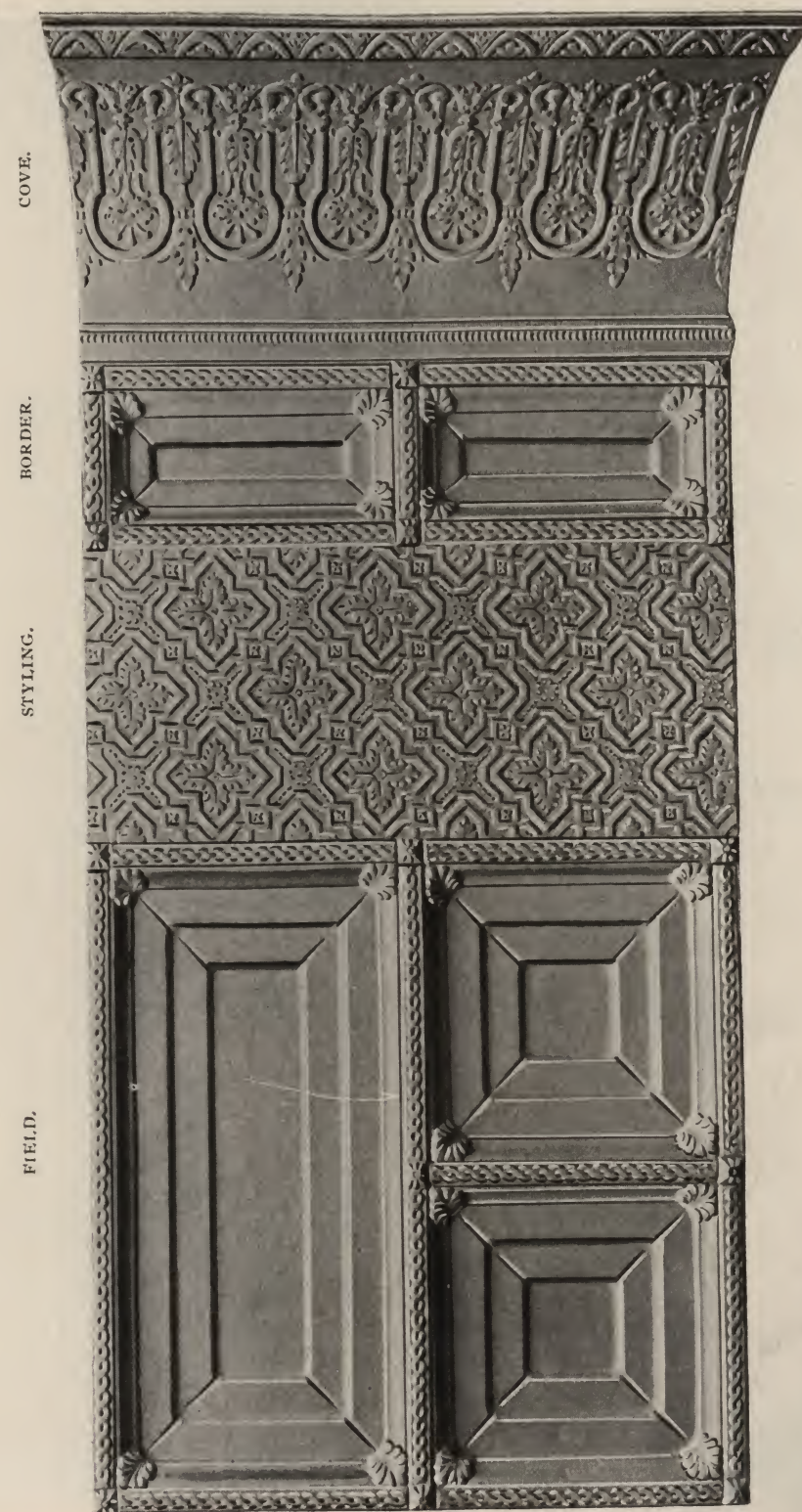


Fig. 332



Section 1 1/2 inch Deep Mould Plate. Cove, fig. 79, page 29. Border Plates, fig. 46, page 23. Styling, Greek, fig. 91, page 31. Field Plates, figs. 45 and 47, page 23. Price per 100 square feet same as fig. 274, page 67.

Section 1 1/2 inch Deep Mould Plates. Cove, fig. 84, page 30. Border Plates, fig. 43, page 23. Styling, fig. 87, page 31. Field Plates, figs. 41 and 42, page 23. Price per 100 square feet same as fig. 277, page 69.

Fig. 333



Fig. 334

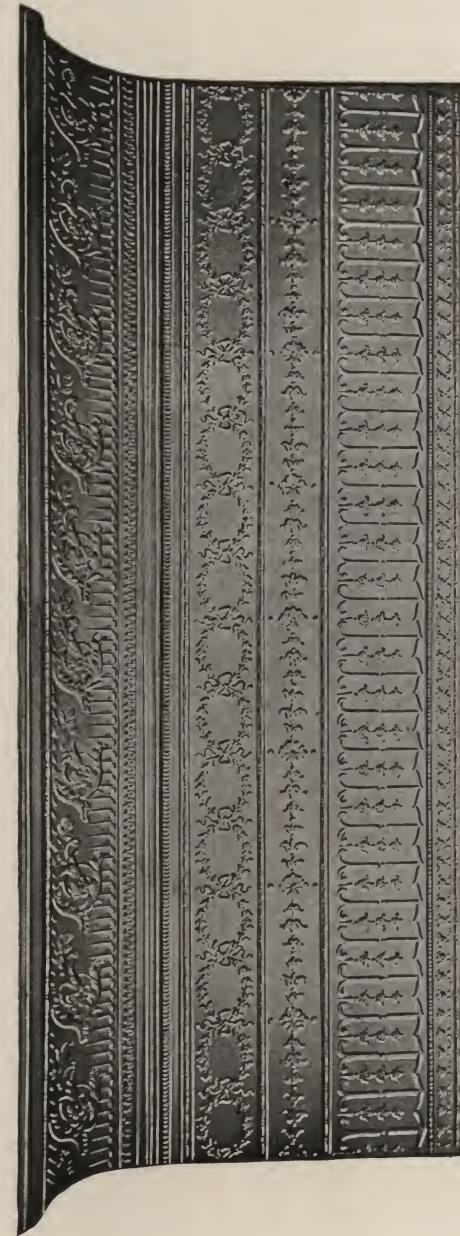


COVE.

BORDER.

Cove and Border Plates, used with any style field work desired.

Fig. 335



COVE.

BORDER.

Cove and Border Plates, used with any style Shallow Field designs.

Combination Deep Mould Plates (Border) and Shallow Field Work. Cove, fig. 75, page 28. Border, Deep Mould s, figs. 55 and 56, page 26. Field Design, fig. 129, page 42, and fig. 262, page 99. Corner Field Plates, fig. 139, 42. Price per 100 square feet same as fig. 261, page 59.

Fig. 336



JEWELRY STORE OF A. B. GRISWOLD & CO., NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Ceiling and Side Wall. Steel Art Plates. (Sagendorph's Patent.) Erected by NEW ORLEANS ROOFING AND METAL WORKS, FACTORS, New Orleans, La.
 Ceiling Panels, figs. 49 and 50, page 24. Centers, fig. 193, page 51. Cove, fig. 63, page 26. Styling, fig. 89, page 31. Frieze, fig. 326, page 69. Side Wall Plates, fig. 139, page 42.
 Price per 100 sq. feet, same as fig. 302, page 90.

SAGENDORPH'S

PATENT

Sectional Metal Art Plates



"He Serves His Party

best who serves his country most." So many have uttered this patriotic sentiment that we would not credit it to any particular statesman.

Our correspondent asked why it was that our Company said so much about Steel Ceilings, explaining how their surfaces should be coated before shipping, and clearly set forth the best manner to construct them mechanically, so as to have satisfactory results after they are applied, yet referred so slightly to SAGENDORPH'S PATENT SECTIONAL CEILING PLATES.

We reply simply that we serve ourselves most, as we induce the public to patronize the best mechanical and artistically constructed plates. And when people are ready to purchase, they will know, from inquiry, where they are manufactured and how to obtain the same.

We do not claim to be the only manufacturers of perfect ceiling plates, but we are perfectly willing to take our chances with a demand for these products, embodying the highest art and perfect mechanical construction. What the publishers of classic literature want is widespread culture of literary taste.



The Penn Metal Ceiling and Roofing Co., Limited,

PHILADELPHIA, PA., U.S.A.

Decorative Art
Metal Plates

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